

## JELICOE LEAVES GRAND FLEET FOR ADMIRALTY POST

Appointed First Sea Lord,  
Replacing Admiral Sir  
Henry Jackson

## BEATTY SUCCEEDS

Change Decided Some Time  
Ago; Not Announced For  
Military Reasons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has been appointed First Sea Lord and Admiral Sir David Beatty has been appointed to the command of the Grand Fleet.

Admiral Sir Henry Jackson has been appointed Admiral President of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

Mr. Balfour said that the decisions involving these appointments were taken some time ago, but their announcement had been delayed for military reasons. As a consequence, there would be changes in the Board of Admiralty.

In reply to criticisms concerning the raid on the 23rd, Mr. Balfour affirmed that the enemy made off immediately, before the ships protecting the shipping in the Downs could engage them. The enemy did not enter the Channel and he still hoped they would meet with disaster if they did.

## ANOTHER \$10,000 FOR SCOTTISH RED CROSS

At the annual dinner to his committee, given by the President of St. Andrew's Society at the Astor House last night, President Wallace announced amid cheers that the local community had contributed another \$10,000 to the Scottish Red Cross Fund. This equals the amount contributed last year.

Speeches were made by Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul General, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Manager of the H. and S. Bank, President Wallace and Vice President Mackie of the Society. Sixteen sat down and the dinner was a most enjoyable one. There were songs and stories and the haggis was duly piped in.

## MORE RUSSIAN CHANGES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 28.—Count Bobrinski has been relieved of the functions of Minister of Agriculture and appointed Grand Master of the Court. Mr. Rittich has been appointed Minister of Agriculture.

## Germans' Raids Fail But British Succeed

Haig's Troops Defeat Attacks  
At Both Neuve Chapelle  
And Cambrai

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning: There has been, intermittent shelling by the enemy at Gueudecourt and south of Arras and considerable trench-mortar activity at Mauquissart and Neuve Chapelle. General Haig reported this evening: The enemy attempted a raid southward of Neuve Chapelle and also a bombing attack eastward of Cambrai, but were repulsed. We twice carried out successful raids eastward of Ypres and took some prisoners.

## The Weather

Fine and cold weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 53.9 and the minimum 32.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 57.2 and 36.0.

## What British Admiralty's Changes Mean



Admiral Sir David Beatty

RE-ARRANGEMENT of control of the British Navy, news of which was received yesterday, may yet go down in history as one of the most important moves in the war and the general opinion was expressed in well-informed circles in the Settlement yesterday that a change in the official policy of the Admiralty is probably on the boards. Two years and four months ago—when the British Fleet was lying off Portsmouth in the finest display of warships the world has ever seen—Sir John Jellicoe was called unanimously to the command of the Grand Fleet and, while the direction of affairs at the Admiralty has seen a few changes, Jellicoe has remained in control of matters afloat.

Churchill, it will be remembered, was First Lord of the Admiralty, when the declaration of war was made, with Prince Louis of Battenberg as his deputy. "Jacky" Fisher later responded to the call of the country and went to give his valuable aid. The Dardanelles proved a catastrophe in more senses than one for there can be no question but that it also led to the dispute between Churchill and Lord Fisher which finally resulted in both of them leaving control, Churchill later showing his versatility by joining up with the Army in France.

All this time Jellicoe had been taking his orders from the men at the head of affairs and he had appointed Admiral Sir David Beatty to command, on the Lion, of the Battle-Cruiser Fleet. The most trying time of the war for the British Fleet—in the anxious days when the air was full of nought but uncertainty—saw Jellicoe pull through all his difficulties with colors flying. No-one could foresee what Germany might attempt on the water. Jellicoe, with that stirring message from King George "The Navy is our sure shield" ringing throughout the world, proved it was no idle boast. Now he has been called to the Admiralty.

Of late there has been a growing demand in Britain for just such a move and it was voiced editorially in the "Daily Telegraph" a week or so ago when a London telegram said "there has been a growing criticism of the Admiralty lately due to the Channel raid and the increase in the number of ships sunk by submarines."

The "Daily Telegraph," in a long editorial, said that the Admiralty was strangely unaffected by the many changes in the national life and methods of government due to the war. "The faith of the nation in Admiral Jellicoe and the Fleet has not diminished, but the developments in mine and submarine warfare and the importance of aeroplanes, all of which departments are worked by Germans in the prime of life, and the increasing embarrassment of their under-sea operations suggest that the Admiralty would profit by the introduction of new blood and it might be as well to give seamen fresh from the sea, with their fresh outlook on the new problems, a more commanding voice in naval affairs."

The answer has come quickly and Jellicoe now goes to London and Beatty assumes command of the Grand Fleet.

Beatty's career has been a wonderful one. Only forty-five years of age against Jellicoe's fifty-seven, he goes into his position by sheer merit. If Jellicoe goes down to history as "The Man in the Iron Mask"—so far as the first two years war work of the Navy is concerned—it is highly probable that the next two years will tell a much different tale for both Jellicoe and Beatty, between whom there must be the closest co-ordination on land and water while the policy of the Navy may undergo great changes. That, at least, it is safe to say, is what Britain expects from the move announced yesterday.

Beatty has, by his work since 1914, been the lion of the British Navy, with his flag on the Lion. Now he goes to the Iron Duke from which Jellicoe wrote of him, after the great Jutland battle: "Sir David Beatty once again showed his fine qualities of gallant leadership, firm determination, and correct strategic insight. He appreciated the situations at once on sighting first the enemy's lighter forces, then his battle-cruisers, and finally his battle-fleet. I can fully sympathize with his feelings when the evening mist and falling light robbed the Fleet of that complete victory for which he had maneuvered. The services rendered by him not only on this, but on two previous occasions, have been of the very greatest value."

## STH. WALES COALFIELD SEIZED BY GOVERNMENT

Adopt New Regulation for Defence of Realm; To Settle Wages Matter at Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—Official.—The Board of Trade, under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Regulations, on December 1, will assume possession and control of the South Wales coalfield.

The Press Bureau states that a new defence regulation empowers the Board of Trade to take possession of any coal-mine, where it is deemed expedient for the defence of the realm. The Board of Trade has appointed an advisory committee, representing itself, the Home Office and the Admiralty, to apply the regulation to South Wales, to meet forthwith to deal with wages.

## GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 28.—The Earl of Ronaldshay has been appointed Governor of Bengal.

## GREAT SERVICE OF THANKSGIVING HELD AT UNION CHURCH

President's Proclamation,  
Obtained By Wireless,  
Is Read

## STIRRING SPEECHES

Dr. Hawks Pott, Judge  
Lobingier and Consul  
General In Addresses

As an introduction to an account of the Thanksgiving service at the Union Church, yesterday, it is hardly necessary to do more than quote a remark overheard from the veteran Dr. Hykes, that it was the largest attendance he had ever seen on such an occasion and in every way the best service. A few steps further and one heard precisely the same coming from an equally experienced China-American, in Dr. Parker. When two of such lengthy service out here say so, then it must be.

Of other events during the day, there was a big dinner at the Astor House, another at the Kaleo Hotel and many private functions in American homes. The sporting part of the program was attended to by the sailors, who got off both land and water sports and a basketball game.

Part of the success of the church service possibly was due to the fact that it was held at a much more convenient hour than has often been the case, which no doubt had its effect and, indeed, had a building with the accommodation of the Cathedral been the meeting-place, there would still not have been too much room. All the regular seating accommodation below and in the gallery was occupied, extra chairs were put wherever possible and then people were standing, inside the building and outside.

To name those present would be to take in the registry of Americans at the Consulate. It seemed that they were all there, with a strong detachment of the American Company, S. V. C., flanking one side of the building and a stronger one from the United States warships in port occupying seats on the other.

The walls, pillars, pulpit, organ loft and choir stalls were draped with the Stars and Stripes, the work of the American Company and the sailors and in front of the organ was a bank of flowers, arranged by the American Woman's Club and Mr. D. Macgregor.

The service was short, but it was characterized by a remarkable address by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, whose outspoken words, judging by what one has heard since, had all the effect he hoped they would. In brief, Dr. Hawks Pott sought to impress the fact that Thanksgiving ought really to be "thanksgiving" and not boastfulness. He did not mince matters, but said he regretted that all too many Americans appeared to think that their country was not in the war because they had higher ideals than anybody else. In the same position as the European nations, said the Doctor, America would be doing just the same as the belligerent Powers.

Whilst the congregation was assembling, Mr. R. B. Hurry, Mus. Bac., played as an organ prelude: (1) Sea Pieces, Op. 55 ..... Edward MacDowell

- (a) A. D. MDCXXX (No. 3)
- (b) Song (No. 5)
- (2) Slumber Song Ethelbert Nevin
- (3) Polonaise in A ..... Chopin

## Consul Thanks Helpers

Consul-General Thomas Sammons then, as Master of Ceremonies, delivered a few introductory remarks, mainly of thanks to those who had assisted. He said:

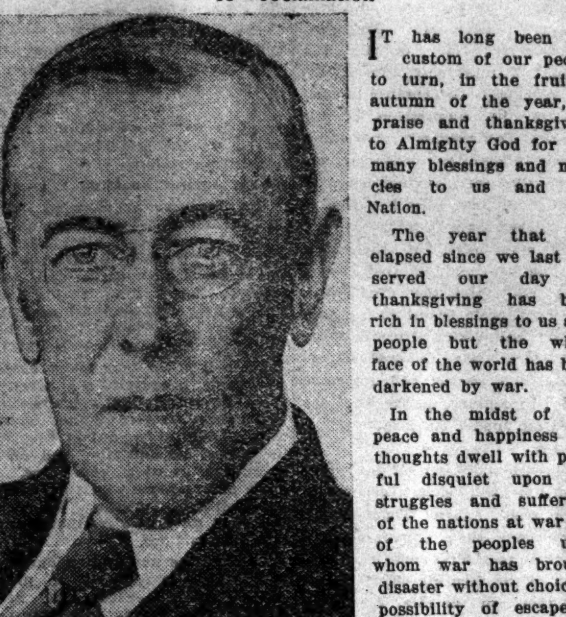
It is a very great pleasure to welcome this large and distinguished assemblage and to state, in a representative capacity, as American Consul-General, that, in initiating the customary procedure in arranging for the usual Thanksgiving service this year, it was deemed advisable, because of exceptional national reasons for rendering thanks and with a view to inaugurating a policy of a more general participation in the observance of the day, to suggest that all of the various American organizations and the American navy, as represented here, join in contributing assistance in the preparation of a suitable program.

All responded most heartily and effectively and we have to thank the American Woman's Club for the (Continued on Page 2)

## Shanghai Got President's Thanksgiving Proclamation By Wireless

It is a great tribute to the determination of Judge C. S. Lobingier, Consul-General Thomas Sammons and other Americans here that President Wilson's Thanksgiving Proclamation appeared in Shanghai at all, yesterday. An interchange of feverish cables elicited the information that the Consul-General at Hongkong, suffering similar troubles, had, however, managed to get a copy. Then the aid of the American Fleet was sought and generously accorded. The wireless hummed and Judge Lobingier, who had prepared an apology for the absence of the proclamation, had to alter his speech at the last moment—without any regrets at having so to do. The Proclamation follows:

By The President Of The United States Of America  
A Proclamation



President Wilson  
think of our own happiness without thinking of their pitiful distress.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer and urge and advise the people to resort to their several places of worship on that day to render thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of peace and unbroken prosperity which he has bestowed upon our country in such unstinted measure.

I also urge and suggest our duty in this our day of peace and abundance to think in deep sympathy of the stricken peoples of the world upon whom the curse and terror of war have so pitilessly fallen, and to contribute out of our abundant means to the relief of their sufferings.

Our people could in no better way show their real attitude toward the present struggle of the nations than by contributing out of their abundance to the relief of the suffering which war has brought in its train.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this seventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

## All Aboard for Nurseryland, Chang Su-ho Gardens, Today

Everything is in readiness for the great sale of work which is to take place at "Nurseryland," Chang-su-ho's Gardens, today and tomorrow, the opening ceremony being fixed for three o'clock this afternoon. Lady de Saumarez is to officiate at the opening and thereafter the hall will be open to the purchasers and the sooner these are on the scene the better for their chances of getting away with the goods for, judging from a glance round the hall yesterday afternoon, there will be a very determined and immediate attack on the stalls, one and all.

Not a single article will have been purchased when at three o'clock the sale opens, beyond a number of classified goods which were made to order and which are to be kept separate. Another very gratifying announcement has to be made, namely, that after the sale opens every cent taken in will be profit, as all expenses have been cleared in advance, thanks to numerous kind patrons. It is a pleasure, too, to write of the willing band of ladies who have done so much to make "Nurseryland" the huge success it is certain to be. This enthusiastic group of workers have considered no sacrifice too great, no labor too hard, to ensure a happy time for the youngsters and the delight which the fruits of their energies will provide will be ample reward. The thanks of the Allied community are certainly due to Mrs. Ayscough and her helpers.

It would fill too much space to go over all the stalls but mention must be made of several. The Children's Nurseries are rooms of entrancing loveliness while at the end of the hall "The House that Jack Built" with its countless dolls will give the kids unalloyed happiness. Cakes, candies and caramels will all add to the general joy while books, toys of all descriptions, a special picture gallery upstairs in charge of Mrs. Macleod will reap rich rewards. Mrs. H. E. Morris is looking after a boys' goods stall where a big supply of material is in readiness for the orders that are sure to come. A tailor will be on hand so that the goods may be made to measure. Her stall may be reckoned on for quality for the stuff has come from England and all is made on models from Selfridge's and Gooch's. Mrs. H. G. Simms has an Irish flannel stall of which dressing gowns will be a feature. Many side-shows are being arranged and everything points to a couple of days of joy for the kiddies and an excellent financial harvest.

People residing in Wayside district will be glad to learn that, between 2.30 and 11.30 p.m., today and tomorrow, a special service of trams will be run direct from the junction of Muirhead Road and Broadway to Carter Road. From the Rifle Range there will also be a more frequent service of cars to Carter Road from 2.15 to 11.15 p.m.

## POET VERHAEREN KILLED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 28.—The Belgian poet, Emile Verhaeren, has been killed while boarding a train in motion at Rouen. He slipped and fell beneath the wheels and was shockingly injured.

## 4 GERMAN ARMIES ARE MARCHING ON RUMANIAN CAPITAL

Petrograd Concedes Steady  
Advance, With Defenders  
Falling Back

## MANY SUCCESSES

Capture Pitehchi and Four  
Towns on Alexandria  
To Zumnitza Road

## MINISTERS LEAVE

Jassy is New Diplomatic  
Headquarters; Great Battle  
Hourly Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—A German official communique reports: Russian attacks at many points in the wooded Carpathians and in East Transylvania gained small local advantages.

We have captured Pitehchi (? Pitehchi), an important railway-junction in Rumania.

General von Falkenhayn is advancing victoriously on the whole Wallachian front. The enemy are retreating eastwards in disorder.

The movements of our army in the region of the Danube correspond with those of the forces operating farther north.

A telegram from Petrograd states that the Germans are steadily advancing on the capital of Rumania from the north, west, north-west and south-west.

In Western Wallachia, the Rumanians are falling back eastward, under the pressure of the enemy. The enemy have occupied four towns on the Alexandria-Zumnitza road and have advanced in the direction of Koulova-Goureni.

A Rumanian official communique today reports that an attack made by the enemy in Prahova Valley was repulsed. It records intense artillery actions elsewhere. Otherwise, the situation was unchanged.

## Wait for Great Battle

News of a great battle in defence of Bukharest is hourly awaited. French military experts point out that, though the Ministers and the staffs of the Legations and banks were transferred to Jassy, from Bukharest, some days ago, the Rumanian Generalissimo, Averescu and the headquarters staff of the Allies have not changed their headquarters.

The fact that no battle has yet been fought between the Rumanians and their invaders is regarded as showing that the former are methodically retiring to positions nearer Bukharest, there to give battle. Bukharest is a first-class fortress, sixty miles in circumference, with a belt of thirty forts, at an average distance of five miles from the city and many mobile batteries. The whole circle of fortifications is connected by railways.

Since the successful defence of Verdun, greater confidence is felt in the possibility of Bukharest resisting modern siege-guns, especially as there are indications that the Russians will take a large part in the defence. Though the Germans have acquired a large wheat-bearing area, they have nowhere yet approached the oil-fields, which are north of Bukharest.

## German Army Succeeds In Crossing Alt River

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Headquarters, November 28.—The Alt river has been crossed. Further operations have been started and have begun with good success for us. Curtea de Arges is in our possession.

In the Dobruja, the fighting activity has been limited. Our Danube army has gained ground. Giurgio was captured yesterday.

The following short official report was issued in the afternoon: In the Carpathians, the Russians made various attacks. The engagements are still going on. Our movements in Rumania are progressing. On the Macedonian front, attacks north-west of Monastir failed.



# Great Service Of Thanksgiving Held

(Continued from Page 1)

musical and floral features, the American Company, ably assisted by the navy, for the flag decorations and for these many detachments in uniform. The American Company also took charge of reserving seats and the ushering.

The representatives of the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce jointly volunteered to defray the necessary expenses, the printing of the program being in the hands of the latter. The Far Eastern American Bar Association and the American University Club co-operated most cordially and again, in a representative capacity as American Consul-General and on behalf of all Americans in this consular district, it is a further pleasure to thank all who have contributed to the success of this impressive service, as well as the Union Church organization, for the generous use of this edifice.

Thanks are also due to Mr. Macgregor, for his perennial helpfulness in connection with the beautiful floral display.

According to the program, the opening prayer should have been said by Fleet Chaplain W. E. Anderson, but he had been unable to get back from Nanking in time and so his place was taken by Dr. S. I. Woodbridge. The Harvest Hymn was sung by the whole congregation and then Mrs. Connell and Mr. S. Neff, both of whom were in excellent voice, rendered Stainer's "Love Divine, all Love Excelling."

## Judge Reads Proclamation

Judge Lobingier, preliminary to reading the President's Proclamation, said:

The custom of proclaiming officially and by the chief executive, a regular day of Thanksgiving, harks back to the times of the Pilgrims. In 1621, at the close of their first year in the new world, Governor Bradford issued the earliest official Thanksgiving proclamation. Two years later, bountiful harvests justified a more elaborate observance and, in 1636, the Plymouth Elders, who wielded the legislative power of that interesting theocracy, adopted an ordinance providing:

"That it be the power of the Governor and assistants to command solemn days of humiliation by fasting. . . . Also for thanksgiving as occasion shall be offered."

A little more than a half century later, in 1689, the General Court (Legislature) of the colony of Massachusetts resolved as follows:

"It having pleased the God of Heaven to mitigate His many frowns upon us in the summer past, with a shower of some very signal favors and, in the midst of wrath, so far to remember mercy that our harvests have not vainly failed; that our Indian enemies have had a check put upon their designs of blood and spoil; that others have not seen their design accomplished upon us and that we have such hopes of our just God yet adding more perfection to our deliverance; inasmuch also as that the Great God hath of late raised up such a defense to the Protestant religion and interest abroad in the world, especially in the happy accession of Their

Majesties, our sovereigns King William and Queen Mary, to the throne; it is, therefore, ordered that Thursday, December 19 inst., be kept as a day of thanksgiving throughout the colony and all servile labor on that day is hereby inhibited and the several ministers and assemblies are exhorted to observe the same in celebrating the just praises of Almighty God, of whose tender mercies it is that we are not consumed."

## Custom Becomes General

Gradually, the custom of selecting a Thursday of November as Thanksgiving Day became general throughout New England and was even followed by the Dutch Governors of New Netherlands and their successors, the English Governors of New York, but it was not until our Revolution that the observance of the day assumed a national aspect. Upon receiving news of the French alliance, the Continental Congress adopted and its President, Henry Laurens of South Carolina, transmitted to all Governors of States, a proclamation of general thanksgiving. Similar observances were held later during the war and to celebrate its close.

President Washington issued a proclamation designating Thursday, November 26, 1789, as the first national Thanksgiving Day. Six years later, he issued another to commemorate the suppression of the "Whiskey Insurrection" and intermittently thereafter particular occasions called forth such presidential proclamations, one being the close of our first foreign war in 1815.

Meanwhile, some of the State Governors were making the custom annual and, during the Civil War, President Lincoln issued such a proclamation each year. Every succeeding President has followed his example in this respect and, for more than a half century, no President has omitted the annual Thanksgiving proclamation.

To President Wilson, if he serves his full time, will belong the honor of issuing more annual Thanksgiving proclamations than any of our chief executives except President Grant and, like all of the former's official utterances, they are notable for their literary finish.

Judge Lobingier then read the President's Proclamation.

Mr. R. C. Curry was next heard to splendid advantage in Allitt's "A Song of Thanksgiving," which was admirably suited to his magnificent voice.

## Dr. Hawks Pott's Address

Mr. Hawks then called on Dr. L. Hawks Pott, who said:

We must all feel that this Thanksgiving differs in some respects from services of former years. We live in the shadow of a great tragedy—the world war. Because we are a neutral nation, we cannot say that it is no concern of ours, for all peoples are so closely knit together that, to a certain extent, in one way or another, all are affected by this titanic struggle and we feel sure, do we not, that, whatever the issue of the war may be, it is going to change the whole course of the future civilization of the world? We cannot shut that out from our eyes, try as we may.

You must pardon me if I speak in a somewhat more serious way than one is wont to do on Thanksgiving

Day. That first Thanksgiving Day to which reference was made a few minutes ago was observed during a time of storm and stress. Of the 100 pilgrims who landed at first, before the first Winter had passed fifty had died and those who were left were scarcely able to bury the dead.

Those who survived were in constant peril from the dusky savages skulking amongst the trees. In such circumstances, Governor Bradford put forth a proclamation of thanksgiving, not looking on the dark side, but realising that their lives were in the hands of God and that provision must be made for the next year in confidence and strength.

Today, then, with this war raging in Europe—this time of storm and stress—we are called upon to offer thanksgiving. For what shall we give thanks and in what spirit? We all agree that we should be thankful that peace has been preserved. America has not been drawn into the vortex and Americans still enjoy blessings of peace. There has been cause for trouble in Mexico, but still, throughout the length and breadth of the land, our people enjoy peace, safety and prosperity and I believe, at the bottom of my heart, that peace has been preserved with honor.

When we think of all the horrors of the war, when we read daily the nature of the sufferings and devastation and cruelty and we think again of that phrase of General Sherman, we know how graphic it is and how true that "war is hell." Then you and I do well to offer up our thanks to God for the preservation of peace in our own country.

## Warns Against Boasting

Year by year we offer up thanks for bounteous harvests and all the other blessings we enjoy, but, too often, on Thanksgiving Day, we indulge in self-glorification and boastfulness, rather than thankfulness. We say we are thankful and then we review, in a boastful way, those things for which we are thankful.

We reckon up how many bushels we have produced per acre, we speak of our national resources, our rich mines, our great supply of coal, our wonderful manufactures and industries, our initiative and enterprise, our growing commerce, exports and imports and the increasing wealth of America. We review them and we say we are thankful for all these mercies.

But are we not patting ourselves on the back in a spirit of pride? Are we not somewhat like Little Jack Horner, saying to the rest of the world: "See what a big boy am I!" Boastfulness and pride are not thanksgiving.

Kipling's words apply to America just as well as they do to Britain:

"When drunk with sight of power, we loose wild tongues."

That have not Thee in awe;

Such boastings as the Gentiles use,

And lesser breeds without the law.

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet!

Lest we forget! Lest we forget! Let our Thanksgiving Day be kept with sincerity, not hypocrisy. Because God has blessed us, we may think that we are a little better than other people. We are living in peace and we look down upon the warring nations.

Let us stop to think that, in like circumstances, our country would also have plunged into the war and it is no special merit of ourselves that has kept us out of it. There is our special geographic situation—there is no need of expansion—but, down in the bottom of our hearts there is the same greed and lust as in the people of Europe.

## No Better Than Others

We have no right to say we are

better than they and no right to say that the only reason we value peace is because of the higher ideals we cherish. I believe the policy of our country is dictated by the highest ideals, but we cannot afford to be hypocritical and say that the only reason we have kept out of the war is because of our love of peace and our feeling for the brotherhood of humanity.

This war has made us prosperous, because if we had taken part in it, it would have injured our trade and commerce. Be honest with yourselves and put away hypocrisy. We are not worthy of this peace unless

we use it for the benefit of the whole world and not for ourselves alone.

Dr. Hawks Pott concluded that he was glad America had responded so nobly and so generously to the calls on her generosity and he urged upon those Americans in China especially to remember that they could not be really thankful unless they did all they possibly could towards aiding all in distress. "The only way to thank God," he said, "is to be showing pity and compassion for those less fortunate than we are."

The congregation united in singing "America" and the service concluded with the pronunciation of the Blessing by Dr. Hykes and an organ postlude "The Star-Spangled Banner," played by Mr. Hurry.

## Elcano 5; Helena 0

Elcano beat Helena, 5 to 0, in yesterday's soccer game played at Hongkow Park. Both teams were new to the game but they did good work throughout. The line-up:

## Elcano

Doctor Wilson, (Captain), c.f.; Charter, l.r.; Hogen, o.r.; Kates, i.l. Doty, o.l.; Doane, c.h.; Bankson, l.h.

Feurnas, r.h.; Slingloff, r.full. Gleason, l.full.; Marshall, goal.

## Helena

Walton, (Capt.) o.l.; Sundel, c.f.; Kessler, g. Stodard, r.f. Heamy, l.f.; Creevy, r.h.; Hulta, l.h. Marshall, o.r.; Gale, l.r.; Jones, i.l.

## Helena Wins at Basket Ball

Helena beat Galveston 45 to 2 in yesterday's basket-ball game at Town Hall. The line-up:

Helena.—Collins, r.f.; Irwin, l.f.; Montgomery, c.; Scully, l.g.; McDonald, r.g.; Lundy, r.f.; Ganes, l.g.; Galveston.—Finly, c. Peters, l.f.; Spencer, r.f.; Gahner l.g.; Andrade, r.g.; Taylor, Sub. l.g. Lehrbass, Sub. c. Coleman, Sub. f.

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The money you have been paying away in rent will pay for the house and land. If you cannot afford to pay at once for both, we can arrange for part payment by instalments at your convenience.

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Brief Specification:—3½ h.p., single cylinder, free engine, Bosch Magneto, DUNLOP Tyres.

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## LAST DAY

of

### WOMEN'S SATIN SLIPPER SALE.

We still have a few pairs left that are

REAL BARGAINS.

Better come in today as tomorrow

Will be too late.

\$14.00 Values - - - - \$8.95

11.00 " - - - - 6.95

9.00 " - - - - 5.95

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE,

17 Nanking Road.



## DODGING SHRAPNEL NO FUN FOR AIRMEN

Young British Fliers Admit It  
Takes Nerve To Sail Over  
Anti-Aircraft Artillery

## MACHINE GUNS THE WORST

Canadian Describes the Thrill  
He Got When His Engine  
Balked

London, October 12.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—"It's all right so long as you can't see 'em, or hear 'em," said Tommy Brennan of the Royal Flying Corps: "but any man who tells you he can fly over an 'Archie' and get a 'flaming onion' right ahead of him without ducking and wishing they wouldn't come so close or make so much noise, has never been up in an aeroplane. Take it from me."

"Yes," put in Gliray, "and every time you duck your old winger ducks with you. As 'Bren' over there says, it wouldn't be so bad if you couldn't see and hear 'em. Generally speaking, you don't hear them unless one happens to break within thirty yards or so of you. It's when you get down close to them and look right down at them spitting fire at you, that's when you have got to have every nerve in your body tuned up."

"I'll never forget the first time they got close to me," declared Boy Tylla. "My only thought was that I would never shoot a pheasant again. I knew exactly how a bird must feel when a hunter opens fire."

Brennan wore upon his left sleeve the gold stripes of the wounded. "Gill" had been on the official list of the killed in action some weeks ago, but some how or other came back to life. When Brennan was "hit" and finally came down safely within his own lines, it was found there were no less than eighty perforations in his wings.

"I was so interested in looking over their trenches, I guess I got a little too low," he explained.

There is nothing more interesting in all London than to sit through a long Autumn evening talking to the youngsters of the wonderful aviation service Great Britain has built up since the war began.

"We've got the Germans now where they have to fire blindly or shoot by the map," these intrepid men of the air will tell you. "Of what use are their wonderful guns if they don't know what they are shooting at? They don't dare send a plane over our lines. The minute they show themselves we have an overwhelming number of machines to send after them, and they beat it for home again as fast as they can go. They can't take a photograph of our new positions. Their batteries have been driven from the heights and they can't observe. It is a big difference from the first days of the war."

### Peril In Machine Guns

Associating much with Britain's flying men one will soon learn that an "Archibald," usually called "Archie" for short, is an anti-aircraft gun.

"'Archie' barks at you," said Brennan. "He goes 'woof, woof, woof.' He isn't comfortable to listen either, but its when you get down a little nearer to earth and the machine guns get to working that you feel you have got to do what you set out to do and get started to some quieter spot just fast as the air will get out of your way and let you through. You can't imagine how much that old atmosphere gets in your way when you are really in a hurry."

"When you get on speaking terms with a machine gun you know that it talks with a 'putt, putt, putt.' The ordinary hand rifle, which often takes a shot at you when you get too close to the trenches, goes 'crack, crack, crack,' just as every one expects a rifle to go."

"A flaming onion? Well, that looks for all the world like an eight-candle-power electric light bulb coming at you. Then all of a sudden it breaks into nice little ribbons of fire that dart and float through the

air like so many blazing serpents. They are very disagreeable, these onions. Their one desire in life is to set you ablaze and explode your petrol tank."

One thing the American always has to remember over here is that gasoline, or just plain "gas" as the motorists and flying men call it at home, has no place in the English lexicon. It is "petrol," just as lieutenant, although spelled lieutenant, is pronounced "lieutenant."

Several of the young "wing" subalterns were waiting for the "Hickey-boos" to come over the other night when they fell into a discussion as to whether you would rather have a shell break right ahead of you, right beneath you or right over you. There were those who contended it was best to have it break right in front, for then the explosion would spread the fragments and let you pass safely through the spot where "the blooming beast cracked."

The others contended that a shell breaking on the level with you indicated that "Archie" had his fuses timed just a bit too accurately for pleasure flying, and that it was safer to take chances from the fragments coming from beneath or above. This was one discussion in which the innocent bystander had no part. He learned, however, that shrapnel from an "Archie" jumps at you with a "bang"; that it looks like a white puff-ball as it breaks in daylight and like the starry showed of a rocket as it explodes by night.

When a "shrap" explodes beneath the tail of your machine you feel as if you were going to loop the loop in the wrong direction. When it breaks in front, you feel as if you very much wanted to do a "flip-flop" backward in the most improved style. When you get it under the wings the concussion almost capsize you, and you feel as if the guiding lever never will put her back on an even keel. A "Hickey-bo" is a Zeppelin.

The "Hickey-boos," it develops in the course of the conversation, are the Zeppelins. Where they got the name no one seems to know. It is the exclusive language of the Flying Corps. "Archie" is the name of the home-defense aircraft guns, as well as those of the Germans, for, generally speaking, all such guns are the natural enemy of the airmen, whether he be chasing a "Hickey-bo" over London or taking observations at the front. They are always threatening him with an unpleasant end.

Night flying is no easy task at best.

"You feel like the man in the song," said Sammy Sampson, a midge of the corps; "you are all dressed up and no place to go."

It is simple enough to go up at night, and simple enough to sail away, but it is something else to come down without taking off a chimney pot or "strafing" a big oak tree. In ordinary times there is a flare to guide you safely back to the aerodrome, but on the "raid nights," when all is dark, and when the "Archies" are barking at the "Hickey-boos," and the "Hickey-boos" are "putt, putt, putting" at you with their machine guns—then night flying is surely enough a real man's job.

The Royal Flying Corps is proving most attractive to young Canadian officers. They are qualifying as pilots by the score. Some who came over from the Dominion in khaki are now in the deep blue of the Royal Naval Air Service, but the great majority who have taken to the air are still in khaki, with the white insignia of widespread wings on the left breast of the tunic.

"I had my first real thrill the other day," said one of these young Canadians, just back from the front. "I was way inside the German lines, having the time of my life, when suddenly I heard a misfire. No matter how many cylinders you have whirling in front of you, the instant one misfires your heart hears it even before your ears do. That old engine of mine jumped and bucked, and finally stopped. And me miles across the line. I knew it was something wrong with the carburetor or the ignition, for I had enough petrol to go a hundred miles or more. In the higher altitudes water often gets into the mixing chamber. So first of all I jorried that old carburetor for all she was worth. Then I gave the old boat a little tilt downward: she cranked herself as she dined, and the engine was purring away in a moment. I had enough of Germany for that day and set sail for home on a straight line."

## Gen. Trevino Slowly Surrounding Villa



GENERAL TREVINO

Chihuahua City, Mex., October 28.—While American commanders are on the alert as a result of the warning from Washington of a possible attack by bandits along the border, Carranza troops are closely surrounding the main Villa forces in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel, according to an announcement by General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Carranza armies in Northern Mexico.

According to reports received here from General Trevino's headquarters, the field of the Villa operations is gradually being narrowed. The Trevino forces have been closing in on the Villistas for several days.

## Seek Better Method Of Filling Posts In British Civil Service

Opponents of 'Cramming' Get  
Voice on Committee; Urge  
Preference for Soldiers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Stanley Leathers, chairman, Sir Alfred Ewing, Director of Naval Education, Sir Henry Miers, Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, Professor Adams, of Oxford University and Mr. H. A. Fisher, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, to devise a new scheme of examination for Class 1 in the Home Civil Service, which shall be, in their opinion, best adapted for the selection of the type of officers required and at the same time most advantageous for higher education in Great Britain.

In framing their scheme they are to take into account, as far as possible, the various other purposes which the present scheme has hitherto served and to consult the India Office, Foreign Office and Colonial Office, regarding their requirements as far as they differ from those of the Home Civil Service.

The Times expresses the opinion that the inclusion on the Civil Service Committee of Sir Alfred Ewing, with his experience as Director of Naval Instruction, guarantees that the views of opponents of the present system, on the ground that it puts a premium on cramming, will be fully considered. It is hoped that the committee will be able to suggest a scheme which will give preference to army officers.

## SAYS MEDIUM CURED GIRL'S MENTAL ILLS

Dr. Hyslop Reports a Strange  
Case of Multiple Personal-  
ity Relieved

## FIVE DISTINCT CHARACTERS

Extra-Normal Agencies Not  
Known to Patient, Revealed  
By Medium's Questioning

New York, Oct. 30.—The American Society for Psychical Research, in a three-volume report just issued, gives the details of the investigation and cure of a case of multiple personality with the aid of a psychic medium. According to the report, the case marks the greatest step forward yet achieved by the society, and, if a generalisation could be made on the one case, it would mean that through the aid of psychic treatment many insane persons now in asylums as incurables could be made whole.

The case which was the subject of the report was a girl in California who at the age of three years and a half was thrown violently to the floor by her drunken father. The pain and shock affected her mind, although at that time it was not suspected, and from then on she exhibited traces of a dual personality, being one person sometimes and at other times showing the characteristics of some one entirely different. Each personality—at first there were only two—was distinct and could be recognised whenever either of them was dominant.

The girl's mother who saw her at one time a happy hearted, enthusiastic child and at another a gloomy, saddened little sufferer, did not know what to make of her daughter. She protected her as best she could from the father, and from the misunderstanding of her companions, but not understanding herself she could do nothing more.

When the girl, whose name was Doris, was 17 years old, the mother died, and the shock, coupled with the violence of the father toward her, made the child's condition worse and she became victim of multiple personalities, five of them, each distinct and each portraying accurately certain definite characteristics.

One Sunday Doris, in one or the other of her personalities, walked into an Episcopal Church, and there her actions brought on her the notice of the clergyman, Dr. Walter F. Prince. Dr. Prince's wife became interested in the girl, and later the couple adopted her to save her from her father and to try and cure her. She was pronounced incurable by the physician who attended her, but, nevertheless, Dr. Prince through mental suggestion and kindness, brought her back to normal within five years.

It was at this point that the experiments which cleared up the mystery of the whole case and revealed most of the girl's history as given above began under Dr. James H. Hyslop. The patient was brought East for the purpose of experiment.

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## RECRUITING STATISTICS PROVE SIKHS' LOYALTY

Provide One-Third of Punjab's  
New Soldiers, Though Only  
Fraction of Population

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, November 28.—Interviewed by the correspondent of the Associated Press, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, after referring to the conspiracy in the Punjab, said that out of 190,000 recruits raised in India since the war began, the Punjab, though its population is only one-twelfth of the Indian Empire, had furnished fifty per cent and one-third of these were Sikhs, though they constitute only one-tenth of the population of the Punjab. Thus, the misdeeds of a few thousands of the community, so far from affecting the traditional loyalty of the Sikhs, had only stimulated the Sikh nation to greater service.

## TREPOFF'S POLICY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 28.—It is expected that M. Trepoft, in the Duma, on Saturday, will assert the necessity of carrying on the war to victory and effective co-operation between the Government and Legislature.

## Oppose Conscription For Crown Colonies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 28.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. C. Wedgwood suggested compulsory service for British subjects from home employed in India, Egypt, Ceylon and the Crown Colonies. Mr. A. Bonar Law replied that he was advised that there is no reason to think that the adoption of such a suggestion would add an appreciable number of men to the army and, therefore, he was not prepared to recommend the necessary legislation.

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## Observer Enters Rumania With Army of Falkenhayn

German Commander's Plan is to Cut Swiftly Through  
And Deliver a Flank Attack on Russia

By Cyril Brown  
(New York Times)

With General von Falkenhayn's Center, Rumanian Frontier, October 18, (by Courier to Berlin, October 24).—During the fight for Predel Pass I could clearly hear the low undertone of the German guns before Kimpolung, to the south, and eagerly availed myself of an opportunity to visit this burning point of the battle for the Transylvanian passes, as well as to round out first-hand knowledge of the Rumanian front.

This time I was able to invade Rumania with the German troops pressing through the steep, difficult winding Kimpolung Pass to the Rumanian town of Rugar twelve kilometers in as the line from the border, and then a certain distance further to the battle position of a German division, where with its leader, Lieut. Gen. von Eam, and staff, I spent the afternoon following the progress of operations, though this time I was unable to witness the artillery preparation and actual storming, as the tortuous Torsburg or Kimpolung Pass offered no commanding height from which to obtain a birdseye view.

The battle had been on for several hours, but heavy German mortars, middle-caliber guns, and small Krupp mountain batteries, many of the latter captured from the fleeing Rumanians at Kronstadt and now most usefully employed against them, were still pounding enemy positions, in an effort to break the Rumanian resistance, which here seemed more stubborn, desperate, and effective. Now the Rumanians are putting up a far more impressive fight than in Predel Pass, being greatly helped by very much more difficult terrain for the German attackers.

### Sector of Prime Importance

The sector of battle for the passes of prime importance in the general scheme, as even the rank and file of the German troops know. The German advanced outposts are within five miles of Kimpolung, the important terminal of the strategic railroad from Bucharest, and a highly desirable acquisition for a successful, swift invasion of Rumania. The stiffened Rumanian resistance and the natural difficulties of the pass to be conquered, however, have led to heavier losses.

Today the task set for the division by the higher leadership was to storm Monte Mateias, some 14,000 feet high, and eight kilometers from Kimpolung, which it dominates. From behind the protecting bulk of Mateias the German mortars could easily reduce Kimpolung to ruin, while from its peak the Germans could look far into the promised land, and particularly upon a pleasing fertile plain that begins at Kimpolung, affording terrain well adapted to the swift motion warfare at which the Germans are adepts, and which they passionately love.

"Kimpolung. On to the plain. On to Bucharest. No more accursed trench warfare," was the spirit that animated all these German troops and lower leaders. Whether it is also shared by the highest command may not be said at this time. Excellenz the division commander, however, was imbued with it—a joyous smile with a ruddy, round, boyish face, close cropped gray hair and mustache, and gentle voiced, but pugnacious of speech. Loving to fight, he was one of the best, having fought under Hindenburg in the battle of the Masurian lakes.

"I had the pleasure there of receiving the sword of the Russian commanding General and my division took seventeen thousand other prisoners," he said with a twinkle of humor in the eye. He intimated that those were the good old days and that they were returning with the Rumanian campaign. "On to Bucharest!" he roared softly, as with his stout, iron-topped oak cane he drew the plan of battle in the dirt of the roadway for me and explained the fighting ahead of us.

He had made his dispositions for the day early in the morning, and as the reports from the brigades poured in by telephone and motorcycle despatch riders he snapped his orders in

laconic phrases leaving all the details of guiding the fight to his young Chief of Staff, an old acquaintance whom I had met with General von Woyrsch in Poland in February, 1915.

### Fine Fighting Weather

"Fine fighting weather, this," Excellenz said, and he hoped the fine, warmish Indian Summer would last long enough at least till he could get through the pass. He was enthusiastic about the weather, I gathered, because it had been a big factor in his rapid progress. He was equally enthusiastic about the resumption of motion warfare, which was not surprising after he had told me where he had last fought in the trenches.

"It's beautiful now, but it's going to be much more so. The Rumanians are puzzled where to throw their reserves. We are going for them hard everywhere. The Rumanian declaration of war was the most beautiful solution—one more who will get hard knocks, and we will slam the Russians in the flank, too." This quint essential Prussian exponent of the heavy hand soliloquized that in one week of fighting he had gained more miles through the Transylvanian Alps than the combined French and English offensive on the Somme in more than three months, and he was pleased with the present situation, bubbling with optimism as to the future, and sentimentally proud of his division. "Our troops—hats off to them. Their performance has been almost superhuman. They accomplish everything they are called on to do. The Rumanian losses are very heavy. It is hard to say whether their resistance is weakening, because they are throwing in new troops constantly against me."

German machine guns spurring around Monte Mateias and a running rifle fire indicated to the trained ear that the storm of German infantry against the mountains ordered taken that day was making headway very slowly. The fight was still undecided and my wish to go out with the reserves aroused no enthusiasm. In fact it was suggested that I might spend my time profitably going several miles further back to look at the old Rumanian position, fortified with armor-plated gun turrets. I suspected that the Rumanians were holding Monte Mateias beyond expectations. Not even the German Army, fighting against the weakened Rumanians can be equally successful at all points day after day.

The never failing heavy mortars were again turned loose on the stubborn Rumanians to break their resistance. Excellenz pricked up his ears and smiled happily, intimating that the storm would go faster shortly.

"Our mortars are at work. Those are beautiful things." "How did you ever get them up into the mountains?" I asked. "We make them go. They must go," was his answer, in fact the stereotyped German explanation generally for all things stupendous.

**Weakness of the Artillery**  
Excellenz here gave the first logical explanation I had heard of the impotence and seeming almost total absence of Rumanian artillery in the Transylvanian Alps.

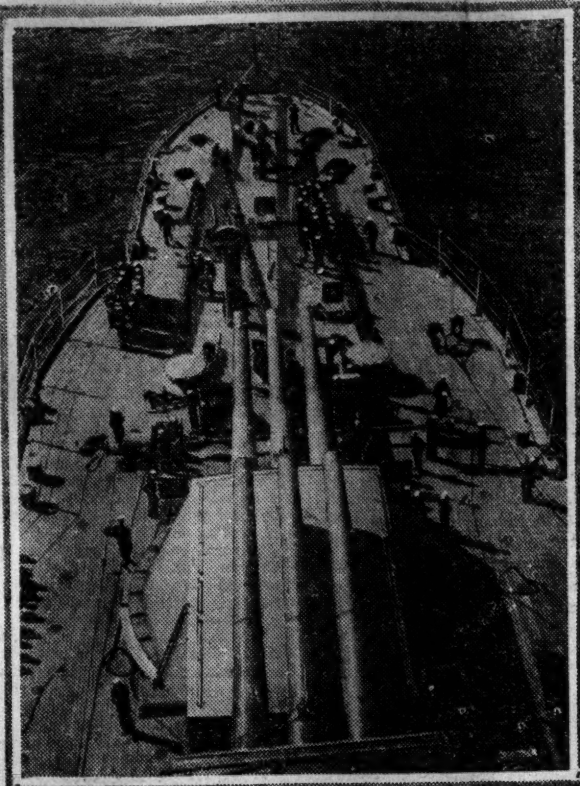
"The Rumanians have lost so much artillery already that they are nervous now and withdraw their artillery, leaving their infantry in the lurch," he said.

That the Rumanians were removing their artillery from the passes to the safety of fortified lines to prevent any more of their Krupp guns from falling into the hands of the storming Germans seemed plausible and about the only thing to do under the circumstances.

At about 1:20 o'clock a staff officer arrived with the report: "The Rumanians are on the run." "Send a battalion after them," the young staff chief ordered, and Excellenz nodded approval. The heavy mortars had done their work on flank, but still Monte Mateias hadn't fallen.

While lingering in the hope of decisive reports regarding the progress of the fight, Excellenz told something of peculiar interest and significance to him: "On a dead Rumanian officer we

## Mighty Guns Of The Pennsylvania



This picture, the only one ever made from the fighting top of the great super-dreadnought, the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, shows clearly the powerful armament of this latest fourteen inch gun, of which the Pennsylvania has twelve, three to a turret. The only other American warship similarly equipped is the Arizona, sister-ship of the Pennsylvania. These guns are of greater caliber than any weapons carried on any vessel except the British super-dreadnoughts of the Queen Elizabeth class, which carry fifteen inch rifles, although it is now reported that the new British leviathans carry 18-inch guns.

found complete reports of secret Rumanian maneuvers held in July of this year from Kimpolung to the Hungarian border. These maneuvers the Rumanians have repeated here in every detail. We have fought here against the identical regiments who, according to the secret reports, took part in the July maneuvers. The Rumanians had the shock of their lives when they discovered they had to deal with Germans. Prisoners say they thought they were going to fight only against Hungarians.

"The prisoners all say that our artillery fire is annihilating. The spirit of their troops is depressed, and some of the men say they are treated badly by their superior officers. Prisoners have also told us that weeks ago it was said to them by superior officers that 50,000 Russians were coming to help them and that General Averescu had already reached Sofia with his army and that Dobrudja had been evacuated by the Bulgarians. None of them knew that they would have to fight with Germans."

I personally take little stock in prisoners' statements. The important point is, however, that the Germans believe them implicitly, draw the conclusion that the Rumanian Army is badly demoralized, and in this belief fight with all the greater determination, enthusiasm, and ruthless iron will to annihilate the enemy supposed by his own admissions to be a bad way.

### Many Prisoners Pass

On my way to the battlefield I had passed many picturesque bands of Rumanian prisoners starting on their long way to Germany, and more kept coming right along out of the fight. The Germans were making a nice haul this day, considering the character of mountain fighting, close to a thousand I estimated.

It is always worth while to look over prisoners coming fresh from battle as giving a line on the quality of the balance of the army, but making all allowance, and in all neutral charity, these Rumanians, with many of whom I spoke, were far from inspiring confidence as Fatherland defenders against invading German veterans. The Rumanians are certainly not up to the high standard of English prisoners, whose generally uncrushed spirit, independent bearing amounting almost to defiance, and snappy, alert intelligence are worthy of their race and their traditions and elicit the admiration even of their captors. Nor have the Rumanians the spirit of the French, while physically they are very much inferior to the Russian prisoners. Both Hungarians and Germans esteem the Rumanians below even the despised Italians.

These prisoner batches were very uneven and contained many fine

statements of prisoners that they could not hold out against the terrible German artillery fire and that they themselves had little artillery.

The prisoners were without exception excellently equipped. Their boots were still good and their blue-gray uniforms serviceable. They wear forage caps very like those of the Austrians, only with two peaks fore and aft. Among them were many peasants, however, wearing undressed moccasins like sandals and orange and black sheepskin caps shaped like fezes.

Considerable amusement among the German officers was elicited by one strapping fellow who proudly wore a silver medal for bravery pinned to his chest, its date showing that it was earned during the last Balkan war, where the Rumanian army did not fire a shot.

Suggestive was a large number of Rumanian Jews among the prisoners, indicating that a considerable percentage of the Rumanian Army was composed of the persecuted Jews, who do not enjoy equal rights of citizenship. "We have no vote, but are compelled to fight," one of them said to me. Under the circumstances, perhaps the only surprising thing is that the Germans have not taken still more prisoners.

### Capture of Mount Susail

Following is the conclusion of Cyril Brown's despatch describing the battle of Predel Pass.

With General von Falkenhayn's Center before Predel, Rumanian Frontier, October 17, (by Courier to Berlin, October 23).—At 1 o'clock the German drumfire was suddenly laid back on the Rumanian reserve positions and rearward lines of communications.

The Transylvanian Alps now were doubly pandemonious with re-echoed sharp, sweeping gusts of machine gun fire through the sustained sharp crackling rifle fire proceeding from the flank and rear of Susail, followed shortly by another storm and squall of rifle and machine gun fire on the other flank of Susail. You could follow the progress of the successful infantry storm by the firing. Alternately, slowly, then in sudden spurts it moved behind the mountain and around to the south-east.

While we were straining our eyes through the glasses to catch sight of the first swarming lines to reach the bare spots on the upper flanks and semi-bald crest of Susail, the Hungarian Excellenz sent an orderly officer with an invitation to join him and his staff at their modest battle luncheon, a unique picnic.

The Hungarian General, good natured, florid faced, with a fierce black Magyar mustache, sat sprawling comfortably on the blanket-covered ground with his back to the battle, rubbing his hands and entertaining no doubts or excitement as to its outcome. The Hungarian staff

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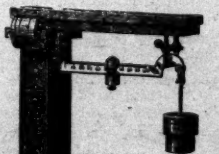
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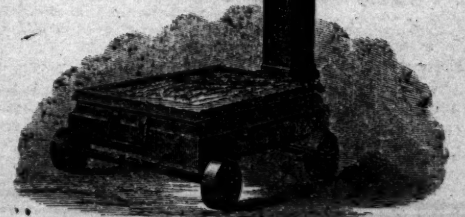
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## BRILLIANT SERVIAN RUSH CARRIES GRUNISTA HILL

Hold It Against Furious Assaults;  
Zouaves Storm Monastir  
Position

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, November 29.—In Macedonia, the Servians, by a brilliant attack, carried a height north-west of Grunista and east of the Czer. and maintained themselves on it, despite furious attacks by German and Bulgar troops, who sustained heavy losses, without obtaining any result.

Our Zouaves stormed a height east of H.H. 1,050, north of Monastir, north-west of which violent fighting is in progress. We are advancing towards Hill 1,248, which the enemy are defending very obstinately.

The Italians are also advancing in the mountainous region of Crenastena.

## Joint Trade Chamber Links Anglo-Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, November 29.—At a luncheon which took place today, to inaugurate the new Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff said that the immediate object of the allied peoples of Great Britain and Russia is to win the war, but the present treasure of union, understanding and true friendship must not be wasted and new lasting bonds must be created.

The natural resources of Russia are inexhaustible. The war itself has proved that the wealth and credit of Great Britain are inexhaustible. The co-operation of these potent factors will benefit both.

Lord Robert Cecil said that the alliance with Russia is not only essential to present purposes, but comprises every element of permanency, to the enormous advantage of both. "We agree vitally and essentially in things that matter. In other matters, where a difference exists, we have much to learn from one another."

He trusted that the bonds between the two countries, social, commercial and economic, would shortly be closer.

## Australian Miners Reject Compromise

Mr. Hughes Follows Up With  
Joint Tribunal; Hops For  
Settlement by Dec. 4

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Melbourne, November 28.—All compromises to settle the coal strike have been rejected. The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes has appointed a joint tribunal and hopes to announce their decision before December 4.

## Kaiser, Having Cold, Could Not Attend At Funeral of Emperor

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, November 29.—An official message from Berlin states that the Kaiser arrived at Vienna, yesterday morning and returned to Berlin in the evening. The Kaiser's cold not improving, his doctors advised him to abandon his attendance at the funeral of Emperor Francis Joseph. The official reception was cancelled and the Kaiser devoted today to prayer before the tier of Francis Joseph, on which he laid a wreath and to a conversation with the young Imperial couple.

## RUSSIANS RESUMING CARPATHIAN ATTACK

Capture Ridges Round Kiribaba, Taking Six Hundred Prisoners And Much Material

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Petrograd, November 29.—An official communique issued today indicates that the Russians have commenced to take the offensive in the wooded Carpathians. It says: "We have captured ridges of the heights east and south of Kiribaba, taking 700 prisoners, six machine-guns and other material."

## EX-PRESIDENT STEYN DEAD

Reuter's Service  
Bloemfontein, November 29.—Martinus Steyn, President of the Orange Free State, 1896-1900, died suddenly, today, when addressing a Women's Congress.

## Shovel In Warfare As Important As Rifle



This photograph is an excellent illustration of the oft-repeated statement that the present war has revolutionised warfare. Today the pick and shovel as part of the equip-

ment of a soldier are every bit as important as the rifle. All troops carry intrenching tools, but these Canadian soldiers on the Western front are marching to the front with picks and shovels, absolutely necessary since

the institution of trench warfare. The steel helmets which these Canadians wear are also new to this war. These guard against flying shrapnel are said to have saved thousands of lives.

### News Brevities

At six o'clock last night six robbers, three of whom were armed, forced their way into a house in the Louza police district and robbed the inmates of several hundred dollars. There was no shooting, and at a late hour the miscreants had not been rounded up.

According to reports from the North the Sungari River was completely frozen near Kirin on Wednesday.

The American loan to China has closed with a strong subscription.

A Japanese report says that one of the regular steamers on the Bergen-Newcastle run has been sunk by a German submarine, the allegation being that she was carrying cargo for England. In future the service will be for passengers and mails only, according to a wire from the Japanese Minister to Sweden.

Chen Kwang-chien has been appointed adviser to the office of the Military Governor of Kiangsu.

Chinese papers say that Sun Yat-sen, Tong Shao-yi, and Tsien Chun-hsuan are to go to Peking to form a political party, their expenses to be paid by the President.

Action has been instituted in the British Supreme Court by Wong Pah-hing against Times, Dharwar and Co. for the recovery of Tls. 5,000 on a compradore account and Tls. 1,200 salary, claimed to be due. Mr. A. G. Mossop is for plaintiff and Mr. G. H. Wright for defendants. Pleadings have been ordered.

On the motion of Mr. A. G. Mossop, acting for Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, who is indisposed, Mr. Laurence K. Kentwell, barrister at law, was yesterday admitted to practice in H. M. Supreme Court. Mr. Kentwell is a graduate of Columbia, N. Y., and Oxford and Cambridge.

There was no public celebration of St. Andrew's Day yesterday, Scotsmen contenting themselves with subscribing to the funds of the Scottish Red Cross in place of the usual Caledonian Ball.

The Fire Brigade got a couple of calls without any work on Wednesday night. Central Compnies turned out to the first at seven o'clock and found that a quantity of straw in a Chinese stable had been ablaze and extinguished by the inmates. At ten Hongkew went out to Chapel but the fire was near the stone bridge and they returned to their station.

Two Chinese were killed by armed robbers in the West Hongkew district between nine and ten o'clock on Wednesday night. The gang, of five men, had robbed a horse of \$500 of valuables and the jante modulus started when they attempted to get away. A Chinese constable brought down one of the robbers with a shot and then the gang fired several volleys and wounded four of their hunters, two of them dying later. Detective Sergeant Price had the captured robber before the Mixed Court yesterday when the German Assessor ordered a remand.

### Basketball

The National Y.M.C.A. Secretaries and the local Physical Directors played a second match last evening in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. McCloy appeared in the line-up of the Physical Directors for the first time and Crocker was added to the National Secretaries' team. Both sides put up a better game than a week ago. Fred Ko, a former Boone College athlete, put up a star game for the Physical Directors, scoring six field goals. Tsui, a new member of the Training Class, also played a corking good game at guard. Walter Chen played a tight guard game, and Crocker, with as many goals as the rest of his team put together, showed that basketball is a game that can be starred at after one passes twenty. The Physical Directors won 41 to 21.

**The Score**  
Nat'l Secs 21 Phys. Dir. 41  
Crocker Ko  
Henning Swan  
Starrett Hoh  
Anderson W. H. Chen  
W. H. Chen Tsui  
D. Y. Lin

Field Goals, Crocker, 4; Henning 2; Anderson 1; D. Y. Lin 1; McCloy 4; Ko 6; Swan 7; Hoh 2; Free throws, Henning 2; McCloy 3.

A second game was played last evening between the Physical Directors' second team and the Senior Leaders Class. The Physical Directors won 29 to 4. The result was to be expected as some of the leaders were not present and they have not had the opportunity to practise that the winning team has had.

### Pin Pool Handicap

Players were drawn as follows in the 1st round of the Astor House Pin Pool tournament:  
Ashurst. (scr.), vs. Benjamin, (scr.).  
Norman, 50, vs. Seltz 50.  
Drake, scr. vs. David, 100.  
Stocker, 100, vs. Featherstonhaugh, 100.  
Dewling, scr. vs. Rodger scr.  
McDowell, 100, vs. Sternberg, 50.  
McIntosh, scr. vs. Goldenberg, scr.  
Adams, 50, vs. Reed, 100.  
Partello, 100, vs. O'Brien, 50.  
Curry, 50, vs. Capt. Morton, 100.  
Holliday, scr. vs. Parry, scr.

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## GERMANS ADMIT TWO ZEPPELINS WERE LOST

Official Communique Pays Tribute to Strength of British Air Defences

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, November 29.—An official communique issued in Berlin, which deals with the air-raid on the 28th, says that the British defence was extraordinarily strong. "One air-ship was brought down by hostile air-craft, near Scarborough and a second has not returned and must be considered lost."

London, November 28.—The Admiralty announces: The Commodore at Dunkirk has been informed by the French authorities that they brought down an aeroplane at 2.15 p.m. today. There were two naval lieutenants and a large scale map of London on board.

## Closer Co-operation Is Urged in France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, November 28.—Another secret session of the Chamber of Deputies has opened. The newspapers urge closer co-operation between the Government, Parliament and army.

## German U.S. Exchange Is Lowest Since War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, November 28.—Exchange on Germany is at its lowest since the beginning of the war.

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### WEATHER

The winter monsoon will continue to  
the south of Shanghai. Variable  
breezes further North. Fine and  
cold weather.

### DEATH

HUNT—At the Isolation Hospital,  
Shanghai, on November 29, 1916, J.  
W. Hunt, aged 26, late of the  
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
Funeral services 4.30 this afternoon  
at Bubbling Well Cemetery.

### IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 1, 1916

### An After-the-War Danger

(Washington Post)

Far-seeing and prominent English-  
men, leaders in commercial and in-  
dustrial affairs, openly express the  
opinion that at the close of the war  
the 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 women who  
have taken the place of men in the  
various activities of agriculture, in-  
dustry and commerce, who have  
proved themselves capable of good  
and competent work in the many  
branches of public utilities operation,  
will insist upon retention in service  
and will compete with the disbanded  
soldiers for employment at the close  
of the war.

The result will be more numerous  
forces employed in the industries of  
Great Britain and much lower scales  
of wages owing to the pressure for  
work by both men and women.

Those industrial workers will be  
paid far lower wages than those in  
our own country, and the products of  
British mills and shops and factories  
will seek markets in every section of  
the world.

From Maine to California, from  
Alaska to Key West the products of  
low-priced foreign labor will take  
possession of the markets here, while  
our own mills and shops and factories  
will be compelled to cut wages of all  
their employees or stop business un-  
less tariff schedules sufficiently high  
to shut out such foreign products  
are provided by Congress.

Germany holds now 3,000,000 pris-  
oners of war. More than half of this  
number have been prisoners for more  
than one year. Of all that great  
number, not one man fit to work is  
allowed to be idle. They are to be  
found in the fields of Germany  
cultivating the soil, in the forests  
cutting fuel and timber, in German  
mines, quarries and on roads, busily  
working for Germany. They are  
to be found in German mills, at  
forges, looms, lathes and spindles, in  
shops and factories, producing vast  
quantities of manufactures for Ger-  
many and to supply overseas trade  
once the war is closed.

The German government feeds  
these men at the expense of the state  
and allows each of them the equiv-  
alent of 8 cents a day for tobacco or  
other supplies.

When the war closes Germany will  
have billions of dollars' worth of  
surplus products to rush to other  
markets, and much of this surplus  
will be the product of this prison  
labor.

This is no theory that confronts the  
industrial classes of the United  
States, nor the commercial classes,  
nor any other of the classes dependent  
upon the prosperity of the industries  
of this country or the continual em-  
ployment of the millions of persons  
now working in our industrial plants.

The conditions abroad all make for  
"dumping" the outputs of cheap labor  
on the markets of this country at the  
close of the war.

## Two Suppressed Interviews

By Count Ferri-Pisani

Count Ferri-Pisani, who obtained  
the interesting interviews with King  
Constantine of Greece and Eleutherios  
Venizelos, Greece's famous statesman,  
which appear below, is a member of a  
noble French family of Italian descent,  
and has been acting since the begin-  
ning of the world war as correspondent  
for La Depeche de Toulouse, France.  
In this capacity he has been to the  
front in France, the Dardanelles,  
Poland, Serbia, Italy, and outside  
Salonica. He is now in America on his  
way around the world by way of  
Japan. His two interviews were pre-  
sented by the French censor from be-  
ing published in France.

The father of Count Ferri-Pisani  
acted as Aide de Camp to Prince  
Jerome Bonaparte when the latter  
visited the United States during the  
civil war. His great grandfather was  
Marshal Jourdan, who before rising to  
jame in the wars following the French  
Revolution, accompanied Lafayette to  
America as a private soldier.

At a critical moment of Greek  
history I had the rare privilege of  
being formally received by King  
Constantine, and, a few hours later,  
of securing an interview with  
Venizelos.

It was in January, 1916, after the  
retreat of the Allies' Eastern Army  
to Salonica. The Teutons and  
Bulgars, after the battle of the  
Cerna, had abandoned their pursuit  
on the Greek frontier. There, with  
their army ranged opposite the weak  
Greek outposts, they seemed to be  
awaiting reinforcements, or perhaps  
orders from Berlin, or perhaps an  
invitation from Athens.

Greece, from the plains of Mace-  
donia to the mountains of the  
Peloponnese, was in the throes of  
anxiety. It was an anxiety that  
almost made one forget the more  
distant drama of the vanquished  
Serbians, struggling, with empty  
stomachs and cartridge belts, through  
the snows of Albania.

I had just come direct from the  
headquarters of General Sarrail. I  
had not been in Athens two hours—  
in Athens, which had become a city  
of fear—before a distinguished man  
inquired for me at my hotel.

"Do you desire an audience with  
his Majesty?" he asked.

"Certainly."

"His Majesty will receive you to-  
morrow at 10. The King wishes to  
do away with all misunderstandings  
and speak straight out, by means of  
the press, to the public of the allied  
countries in general and France in  
particular."

For a Marshal of the Court to  
come to a hotel seeking mere re-  
porters may appear improbable. But  
in order to understand it one must  
remember that Greece is in the  
Balkans, the home of paradox and  
theatrical situations. Moreover, that  
very week the identical adventure  
had befallen several of my colleagues  
from allied countries.

Though my recollections of that  
strange day go back ten months, I  
feel, nevertheless, that they may  
throw an interesting light on happen-  
ings of today.

At 9.55 next day I crossed the  
threshold of the villa where Con-  
stantine had lived as Crown Prince  
and where he has been waiting for  
several years while the old palace of  
King George is being restored. I  
was at once ushered into the room  
where his Majesty does his work.

The King was standing, leaning  
against the fireplace, where, in spite  
of the sultriness of the day, a big  
wood fire was burning. He was  
wearing the brown uniform of a  
Greek Colonel of Infantry. With a  
shivering gesture, he again and again  
stretched feverish hands toward the  
blaze. The chamberlain who had  
conducted me to his presence im-  
mediately retired, closing the door  
behind him.

For what seemed a long while I  
waited, as etiquette demanded, for  
the King to speak first. His Majesty  
seemed not to notice my presence.  
He gazed fixedly on the big picture  
that decorated the other end of the  
room; which, by a strange irony,  
showed Marie Antoinette, the foreign  
Queen who proved so fatal to her  
husband's tenure of his crown.

"Ah, here you are," said the King  
at last, awaking from his reverie.  
"You came to me for a statement?"  
I will give it with pleasure. You  
came to the right moment. I wish  
public opinion in France to be  
enlightened. You know that the  
censorship of the Allies has forbidden  
the publication of interviews granted  
by me to your colleagues? Nothing  
whatever of these has been printed  
in London or Paris, not even their  
titles! It is incredible! Yet I have  
done nothing to France or England.  
The best proof of this is that I do  
not believe in the final victory of  
Germany. But the Greeks wish to  
remain neutral; they certainly have  
a right to do that!"

The King spoke dertily, seeking  
less for words than ideas. But these  
seemed to come to him in rapid

succession. Now and then he would  
interrupt himself to place his hand  
on his side; he was evidently suffer-  
ing from the wound which has never  
healed since his last illness. Occasion-  
ally, also, his forehead, unusually pale  
and bald, was reddened by a rush  
of blood.

I noticed that his Majesty never  
said "my people" or "my subjects."  
He always spoke of "the Greeks,"  
as if he were talking of a foreign  
nation. I was expecting a statement,  
but all I heard was a succession of  
confused recriminations.

"I know," he went on, "that there  
is a desire to sow discord in the royal  
family. Hopes have been held out to  
one of my brothers that he might  
possess the crown of Greece. It is  
planned to starve out the Greeks by  
a blockade. Yet the Greeks have no  
interest in going to war on either  
side. What has become of the rights  
of little neutral nations?"

The King was talking in colloquial  
French.

"I am ill, seriously ill," he said.  
"What they want is my death, is it?  
I tell you once more: I no longer  
believe that Germany will be victor-  
ious, but there are promises!"

The King stopped short on that  
word. To what promises was his  
Majesty alluding? Was there in  
truth a word of honor given to the  
Kaiser, as between sovereign and  
sovereign? I believe so. But in that  
case, how reconcile these promises  
with that other word of honor, given  
earlier to the Serbs, made still more  
binding by the signature on a treaty  
of defensive alliance?

It seemed to me that to the King's  
way of thinking only "the Greeks"  
were bound by the Greco-Serbian  
treaty—only "the Greeks" and  
Venizelos, who had made the treaty  
in question.

The King, who until that moment  
had remained calm, suddenly grew  
animated at the thought of his for-  
mer President of the Council.

"So foreigners are mixing in the  
internal affairs of the Greeks?" he  
exclaimed. "So foreigners wish to  
force upon me their principal agent?  
—a republican, a revolutionist! In  
spite of that I surely have the right  
to select whatever Minister I wish,  
haven't I? Moreover, the Allies have  
sent a Socialist General to command  
at Salonica! I want no anarchy  
among the Greeks!"

The King had strode forward to-  
ward his desk and was pounding  
upon it with his fists. Then he  
kicked at a chair and overturned it.  
One could feel the strange personal  
hatred of the monarch for his former  
Minister. Rather than recall  
Venizelos, the candidate of the Allies  
to power, it was easy to see that he  
was ready to lose his popularity, all  
Macedonia, even his crown.

But must I add, on the other hand,  
that when the King spoke the words:  
"Neither should I allow the Greek to  
side with Germany" there was in the  
tone a convincing ring of sincerity.  
I believe to this day that Constantine,  
were he placed in the reverse situa-  
tion, would have resisted the pleas-  
ure of the Kaiser with as much stub-  
bornness as he now resists those of  
the Allies.

Ten months after that interview I  
still find no other explanation for the  
whole policy of Constantine than the  
formidable hatred of a sick sovereign  
for his old colleague. All this no  
longer comes within the scope of  
politics or reasons of state. It is a  
matter of psychology; possibly even  
a simple matter of pathology. In his  
Majesty's most casual words there  
was all the rancor of a despotic  
sovereign whose despotism has been  
brought up too hard against a Con-  
stitution protected by a republican  
France and a liberal England.

"If the allied Governments," he  
continued, "forbid once again the  
publication of what I say I shall  
state my case to American public  
opinion! At all events, eliminate  
nothing of what I have told you.  
Report every word of it—do you  
understand me?—every single word!"

The interview was over. I found  
myself once more in the street, ask-  
ing myself whether I had been dream-  
ing or whether it was indeed a King  
who had received me. It seemed a  
formidable task to give to those dis-  
connected outbursts a semblance of  
verisimilitude, and especially an  
appearance of dignity. But the  
effort, as it turned out, was in vain,  
since, as the King had feared, the  
French censorship suppressed my  
interview, as it had previously sup-  
pressed those of my colleagues. Later  
his Majesty—as he declared to me  
that he would—sent for American  
reporters and interviews were  
published in America, but I know  
that those who wrote them had  
almost as great difficulty as I had  
had in extracting from the words of  
the monarch something that might  
seem at least worthy of belief.

On the same day, a few hours later,  
I was received by Venizelos. The

former Minister, then a mere private  
citizen—for he had even refused a  
short time before to present himself  
as a candidate for the post of Deputy  
in the new Legislature—received me  
at the house of a friend whose  
hospitality he was enjoying. At that  
time, when his adversaries were  
threatening him daily with death, no  
visitor reached Venizelos until he  
had passed the vigilant Cretan guards  
and submitted to a cross-examination  
by the ex-President of the Council's  
private secretary.

Once these formalities had been  
completed, I was conducted to a  
room that was strangely bare, of a  
simplicity suggesting ancient times.

With a clear eye and a glance made  
even more piercing by spectacles,  
Venizelos came toward me and  
stretched out his hand. The hand-  
shake of Venizelos is the most  
magnificent handshake I know—the  
frankest, the warmest. All those  
who are acquainted with him will  
agree with me.

"I am glad to see a Frenchman  
come to visit me in these hours of  
sorrow," said Venizelos.

These words of the ex-Minister  
were in allusion to something un-  
known to the great bulk of the  
public. In January, 1916, the  
diplomats of the Allies, realising the  
hatred felt by Constantine for  
Venizelos, were seeking to get into  
the good graces of the King by  
breaking almost openly with Veni-  
zelos. For some weeks the allied  
plenipotentiaries in Athens had  
ceased their dealings with the ex-  
Minister, which until then had been  
of close intimacy. This attitude  
coincided with the visit of General  
Sarrail to the Greek capital. He  
came to offer to the King of Greece  
the honorary command over the  
Allies' international army of the  
East. This project fell through and,  
realising this, the allied diplomats,  
in June, 1916, resumed their pleas-  
ant relations with Venizelos. But  
in January the former Minister felt  
himself alone, almost abandoned by  
the Allies, which explains his  
pleasure at receiving on that day a  
visit from a Frenchman.

"Your Excellency," said I, "do  
you not think it advisable to make a  
statement to guide public opinion?"

"What can I say?" he answered.  
"My unhappy country, by not going  
to the aid of Serbia, as she has  
promised, has stored up dark hours  
for her future. What mistakes have  
been committed by the King's en-  
tourage! Yet, nevertheless, the  
Allies will triumph! Even before  
the battle of the Marne I felt no  
doubt of the final victory of the  
Allies. The Greeks will lose their  
only chance to create a greater  
Greece. I have no hope except in an  
awakening of the Hellenic conscience  
when our foes, the Bulgars, tread our  
sacred soil. But before that hour  
comes I can make no revolution  
against the King—no, I cannot."

Venizelos spoke the word "King"  
with profound respect. And the only  
personal trinket which the former  
President of the Council had taken  
with him to the home of the friend  
who had sheltered him was a photo-  
graph showing himself and Con-  
stantine arm in arm on one of the  
battlefields of the war against the  
Turks.

The former Minister looked at  
that picture of the past and mur-  
mured:

"If there is no awakening of the  
Hellenic conscience I shall depart, I  
shall leave Europe, I shall go to live  
in America."

In January, 1916, Venizelos thought  
seriously of leaving for the United  
States. He would have taken up  
some every-day means of livelihood,  
for he who was dictator of Crete and  
later master for years in Balkan  
politics gave up office even poorer  
than when he entered it.

It was but natural that I should tell  
Venizelos about my interview with  
the King.

"Did his Majesty mention my  
name?" he asked me, almost with  
anguish in his voice.

An inner struggle far down in the  
soul between the ardently royalist  
subject of the past and the chief  
of the inevitable revolution of the future  
that was the dominating impression  
I derived of him.

"I do not wish to add to the  
external troubles of my native  
country the complications of civil  
war. I am still an ardent royalist,  
and I do not wish, except at the last  
extremity, to separate the cause of  
Greece from that of the Greek  
crown!"

Venizelos has acted in accordance  
with what he said that day. It was  
only when reduced to the last ex-  
tremity, nine months later, that he  
raised the standard of revolution—  
and did not even the first manifesto  
of his revolutionary Government  
testify to his last, lingering hope  
that it would be legitimised?

Does Venizelos aspire to make  
Greece a republic? I do not think so.  
Perhaps he believes deep within him-  
self that it would be too brusque a  
transition from the Greece of yester-  
day, the slave of the Turks, to the  
Greece of tomorrow, thrown on its  
own responsibility.

I believe that Venizelos remains  
through thick and thin the ardent  
royalist of former days, and among  
those initiated into the mysteries of  
Europe it is no secret that a brother  
of King Constantine has received  
formal proposals from the Allies.  
May I add that it was M. Briand  
himself who proposed as the future  
Queen of Greece a French Princess,  
Princess Roland Bonaparte, who ten  
years ago married King Constantine's  
younger brother?

## Sarah Bernhardt Writes Of Trip To The Front

Famous French Actress Profoundly Moved by Attitude of Her Audiences, Composed of  
Men Who Had Forgotten How to Fear

By Sarah Bernhardt

I have seen the blood on the  
happy faces of men at the front in  
France and wondered at the strange  
sense of exaltation it gave me. It  
was warm, fresh blood, not the his-  
toric blood of ancestry, or the blue  
blood of long-lived aristocracy. It  
was the blood of men whose wounds  
were incidental to the path of glory  
in which they found themselves.  
From the blasting furnace of war  
they came to see me act for them,  
and I found them spiritually keener,  
quicker, nearer the heart of senti-  
ments entirely alien to war, than I  
had expected.

"What wonderful spiritual pro-  
gress the experiences of these men  
had created for them!" was what  
I thought as I saw over 3,000 of  
them massed in front of me in the  
inclosure called a theater just be-  
hind the lines at the front.

War has put new life, given a  
new understanding of their birth-  
right to many who had never realis-  
ed the possibility of comfort in  
those glorious sentiments—courage,  
endurance, fellowship.

The officers were at first doubtful  
of the experiment to give the soldiers  
theatrical entertainments in the  
midst of their exhaustion and phys-  
ical tortures at the front. They did  
not realize that these mud-soaked,  
blood-stained men, battered and  
beaten to the desperate insensibility  
of their hideous tension in the  
trenches, never really lost a heart-  
beat of their sympathies, never ceased  
to feel all the sentiments that  
they had always felt and French-  
men always will feel.

My first performance for the fight-  
ing men was perhaps the most  
stirring event of my eventful life.  
Nothing that I expected, nothing  
that I heard about them, nothing  
that occurred, resembled anything  
that I had been led to expect. They  
were not ferocious, they were not  
dulled by their wounds, they were  
not sad, or grim, or dramatic in any  
way. They were bearded children.

It was I who was serious and  
sophisticated. It was I who felt the  
deepest emotion of that scene, not  
they. They were too absorbed in  
the ideals of the poetry I had  
brought them to think of their own  
distress. They had the gift to lose  
themselves in the romance of the  
play.

That was the most wonderful part  
of the whole thing to me. How  
these men, covered with mud from  
head to foot, their blood-soaked  
bandages tied carelessly by them-  
selves across their faces, their heads,  
with their unshaven, unkempt ap-  
pearance, their trench clothes still  
on their tired backs, could rise  
above all this to the sublime heights  
of some poet's fancy—that was the  
wonderful feature of the whole ex-  
perience.

I take no credit to myself for their  
appreciation of these things, because  
there have been others who have  
entertained them at these theaters  
at the front, and they have observed  
the same remarkable psychology.  
Their enthusiasm, their guileless ap-  
preciation at any bit of fun, and the  
ease with which they laugh—these,  
too, are among the startling inci-  
dents of the war.

Imagine for a moment what these  
men had been through. Imagine  
how we, in our habitual civilisation,  
mourn the death of a relative or a  
friend in silent grief, and then con-  
sider how many there are to mourn  
among comrades and friends for  
these men that are killed by the  
thousands daily!

I said to myself when I saw this  
warm sympathy in the hearts of  
these men whose business of the  
day is killing: "Death has been con-  
quered; life is at last understood in  
all its aspiring purposes."

As I watched them, laughing  
heartily, like children, gayly, up-  
roariously, so that their bandages  
must have slipped, it was I who felt  
the emotional strain of the moments  
most. If you could have seen these  
men as I did you would never listen  
to the maudlin sentiments one reads  
about the horrors of war. Of course,  
war is horrible to those who dwell  
upon the sorrowful side of it all, as I  
have done, as many others in the  
world have done, who have not been  
actually in the midst of it. But  
these men who had been in the  
thick of it had actually been inspir-  
ed by its terrific experiences. They  
were restored from the thin-blooded  
habits of intellectuality in France to  
the full-blooded simplicity of real  
things to think about, of real  
things to do, of real senti-  
ments to live for. They had no time  
to argue fine points among them-  
selves about the primal motives of  
life. They had been restored to  
their own souls by the fires of war.

There was nothing dramatic or

even emotional about their manner,  
or about their attitude toward the  
play. So far were they from being  
emotional that the slightest slip to-  
ward theatricalism by the artist was  
noticed and pronounced false. Fresh  
from the greatest melodrama of the  
world, they were quick to sense any  
insincerity of art. Their applause  
was the only trace of emotion in  
the whole affair, and that was the  
emotion of gratitude.

What I expected to be one of the  
saddest experiences of my life turned  
out to be the gayest, the hap-  
piest, the most inspiring. No audi-  
ence in Paris ever flattered me so  
much, because no audience ever felt  
so truly, so sincerely, the art of my  
life and its meaning to the human  
soul.

They did not suffer in the tragedy  
of the play; they rose to it. They  
did not cry with watery tears that  
streamed down their faces; the tears  
just filled their eyes so that they  
could see better the great destiny of  
their own lives.

There was no scenery to distract  
the senses; there were no illusions  
of the theater to glisten in the  
lights, no wings to keep the imagina-

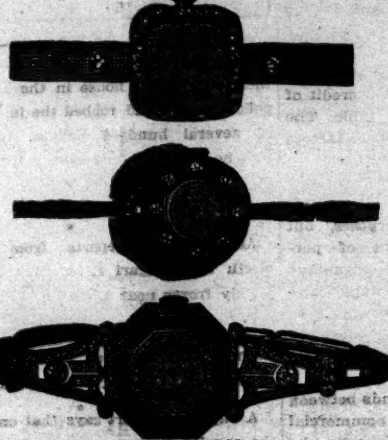
tion from its full scope. And I  
think those men fresh from the  
real horrors of tragedy would have  
laughed at the mere attempt to give  
them scenery as an added attrac-  
tion. They huddled together, close  
together, so that they could be as  
near to the actors as possible, fear-  
ing that they would lose a word,  
an inflection. Their eagerness to  
enjoy every mood of the artist in  
the interpretation of the poem was  
not a personal tribute; it was a  
tribute to their experiences in the  
long, silent hours in the trenches,  
when their souls struggled to under-  
stand the problem of life and death.  
In these performances they are  
helped to this understanding be-  
cause the performances awaken in  
them the pleasure of feeling—a  
luxury, I can assure you, to these  
men who are denied the realities of  
artistic pleasure so long.

I learned much more than I could  
teach them from my trip to the  
front. Although fear of death has  
long ago left me, because when one  
is of a certain age death is of no  
consequence, I learned from those  
men with blood showing from their  
lights, no wings to keep the imagina-

(Continued on Page 7)

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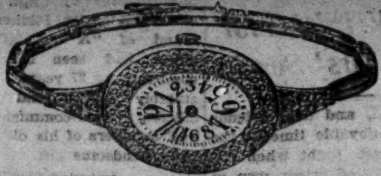
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**Daily Home Magazine Page**

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Leisure Hour

## Structure Of The Hair Almost Infallible Test Of Race

By Garrett P. Serviss

"For what reason do we have hair on our bodies? Do you think that in time to come people will be completely devoid of hair?—G. L. F."

THE possession of hair by man is an ancestral trait. "The Pliocene, or at all events Miocene, precursor of man was a furred creature," so says an authority on this subject. We have hair, then, for the same reason that we are coated



with an epidermis; it is a part of the anatomy that we have inherited from our animal forebears.

Hair is less imperatively useful to man than it is to the animals most nearly resembling him, such as the anthropoid, or man-like, apes, and those animals have more hair than he has, but whether the earliest men recognizable as men had notably more hair on their bodies than we have today is a question not easy to answer.

Judging by the representations of the human form found among the relics of the men of the stone age, they were not hairier than we ourselves are. The oldest Egyptian mummies

reveal the presence of only normal hairs covering on the heads or bodies. They also show the same characteristics in the form and structure of the hair that we remark at the present time.

It is a very curious fact that hair constitutes perhaps the most trustworthy and invariable test of racial purity that has been discovered. Three principal types of human hair are recognized. They are "woolly hair," characteristic of nearly all the black races, which is short, curly, black and elliptical in section, without either pith or medullary tube; "straight hair," characteristic of the yellow races, which is long, coarse, almost invariably black, round in section, and having a distinct medullary tube with pith; and "wavy hair," characteristic of European races, which is smooth, soft, of various color, generally more or less fair, oval in section, and having a medullary tube without pith.

A fourth type, "frizzy hair," has been noted as characteristic of the Australian aborigines, Nubians, and a few other races. In the wavy, or European type the color varies from black to very light, the blondness increasing in frequency toward the northern latitudes.

The yellow races have the least hair; the Australians, Tasmanians, and Ainu the most. In the wavy-haired races the women have much longer hair than the men, but in both the woolly and the straight types there is virtually no difference of hair length between the sexes. That some highly interesting points in the

evolution of man are concealed in the yet unwritten history of human hair is shown by the fact that while the present dwelling place of the anthropoid apes corresponds with that of the woolly-haired races of mankind, those apes have hair of a type not at all resembling the "wool" of the negroes, but much like that of the wavy-haired races, so that, as far as this criterion goes, the European races are closer to the anthropoid apes than are the negroes, while the yellow races, in this respect, occupy an intermediate position.

A mechanical explanation of the progression from frizziness in the black type through simple waviness in the white, to straightness in the yellow, is afforded by the difference in the shape of the cross-section. Frizzy or woolly hair is, roughly speaking, flat in section, and that shape enables it to curl closely, and because of curling closely it is short; wavy hair is oval in section, offering some resistance to curling, but not altogether preventing it, and the length is medium; straight hair is round in section, resisting curvature equally in all directions, and consequently it grows not only straight but very long.

Among the American Indians, classed with the yellow races, examples of hair nine feet long are said to have been found. I know of no explanation of the marked difference between the length of the hair of men and women in the white races. Civilization would appear to have no influence in this matter, since the wall paintings discovered in prehistoric caves in Spain show the women with hair longer than that of the men. The same story seems to be told by prehistoric carvings.

But, while we have no evidence from archaeology that the hair of man has been notably diminished in

length or quantity within historic ages, nevertheless there are other indications that our remote ancestors were more hairier than we are. One of these is found in the presence of pre-natal hair, as well as of rudimentary hairs covering nearly all parts of the human body—an almost irrefragable proof that at some time in the past, when perhaps the human type was only in posse, and not yet in esse, man's body was as furry as that of some of the creatures with whose comfortable pelts he now adorns and warms himself in wintry weather.

## Sarah Bernhardt Writes Of Trip to The Front

(Continued from Page 6)

wounds, on their faces, that a new epoch in the "histoire humaine" of the world has been reached. We have arrived at the epoch in the history of the world when fear of death is no more. The courage of thousands upon thousands involved in this war has spread the moral influence of this defiance of death in the trenches. It is felt everywhere. It was an influence that seized me there among those men of France, whom I saw so wonderfully spiritualized by their release from fear, and it has impressed me ever since wherever I am.

On the steamer which brought us over, when we were informed by the Captain that we were in actual danger from an enemy submarine, no one was afraid. One woman, whose little child had not been baptized, went quietly to a priest and asked that he perform the ceremony. She told him that she would like to have her child baptized because of the danger. Men and women alike were gay, interested, busy, asking each other if they had seen the enemy. The uplifting spirit of war was upon them as it was upon those men I saw at the front—and they were not afraid to die.

Oh, it was a happy experience, to have seen the fresh blood on the faces of those men, who were so gay, so eager to live, so indifferent to the fear of death.



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Victrola XVI, Electric, \$250

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1 1/2 Cups Flour

1 Tablespoonful Sugar

3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.

3 Eggs.

1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM

1/2 Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

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## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. B.	\$680 S.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 3 3/4 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 6
<b>Marine Insurances</b>	
Canton	\$400
North China	Tls. 152 1/2
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$257 1/2
<b>Fire Insurances</b>	
China Fire	\$160
Hongkong Fire	\$387
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	100s.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (e)	Tls. 50
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 26 B.
Kochien	Tls. 26 B.
<b>Mining</b>	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 1/2
Oriental Cons.	29s. 3d.
Philippine	Tls. 50 cts. B.
Huab	3 1/2
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$133 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 85 Sa.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 1/2 S.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82
Hongkong Wharf	\$84 1/2 B.
<b>Land and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 92
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 85 B.
Central Hotel	Tls. 5
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w-o	Tls. 107 1/2
E-w-o Pref.	Tls. 106
International	Tls. 67 1/2
International Pref.	Tls. 75
Lago-Lung-mow	Tls. 64
Oriental	Tls. 114
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 10 1/2
Yangtze	Tls. 6 1/2
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 10 1/2
<b>Industrials</b>	
Buller Tls.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$130 S.
Green Island	\$11 S.
Langkai	Tls. 23
Major Bros.	Tls. 23
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holt	\$16 B.
Llewellyn	\$90
Lane, Crawford	\$98
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6.50
Weeks	\$18 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 14 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 14
Anglo-Java	Tls. 15 1/2
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 40
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.80
Batu Toh Alang	Tls. 5
Bute	Tls. 4.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.70
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3.55
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 14 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 9.40
Jaya Consolidated	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 8 1/2
Kapang	Tls. 1.10
Kapang	Tls. 30 1/2
Kasau	Tls. 16
Kota Bahru	Tls. 11 Sa.
Krookew Java	Tls. 23
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10 1/2
Permatas	Tls. 5 1/2
Ropah	Tls. 1.60
Samarang	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Sekel	Tls. 9 1/2
Samarang	Tls. 1.90
Semarang	Tls. 19
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1.10 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 9
Shai Malay Pref.	Tls. 13
Shanghai Peking	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Singha	Tls. 1.60
Sungai Durian	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20
Tampar	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17 1/2
Tebong	Tls. 27
Uluhri	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Zingbe	Tls. 6 1/2 Sa.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. J. and B. Lumber	Tls. 110
Chai Dairy	Tls. 10
Shai Rice and Ash	\$3
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 85
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Hatze Bazar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 89 S.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 265

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## LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Mita-Schappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for November 29 was 105 tons."

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 30, 1916.

## Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 83 1/2 = Tls. 1.19 @ 72.8 = \$1.55

Tls.

Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.0875

Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...

Bar Silver

Copper Cash

Sovereigns

Buying rate @ 3 1/2 = Tls. 5.78

Exch. @ 72.8 = Mex. \$ 7.98

Peking Bar

Native Interest

Tls. 304 1/2

Tls. 12

## Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver

Bank rate of discount

Market rate of discount

4 m-s.

6 m-s.

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.

Ex. Paris on London

Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.

Consols

Tls. 27.80

Tls. 47 1/2

Tls. 1

## Exchange Closing Quotations

London

T.T. 8-5/8

Demand

T.T. 25 1/2

Paris

T.T. 48 1/2

Demand

T.T. 48 1/2

New York

Demand

T.T. 32 1/2

Hongkong

T.T. 70 nominal

Japan

T.T. 62

Batavia

T.T. 200

## Bank's Buying Rates

London nominal 4 m-s. Cds. 3-6 1/2

London 4 m-s. Docy. 3-6 1/2

London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-7 1/2

London 6 m-s. Docy. 3-7 1/2

Paris 4 m-s. 4 m-s. 85 1/2

## CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EX-

## CHANGE FOR NOVEMBER

11 = Hk. Tls. 5.70

Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.97

Hk. Tls. 1 = Marks 13.93

Gold 11 = Hk. Tls. 1.30

Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen 1.44

Hk. Tls. 1 = Rupees 2.63

Hk. Tls. 1 = Rouble 2.72

Hk. Tls. 1 = Mex. \$1.50

Hk. Tls. 1 = Nominal

## Stock Exchange

## Transactions

Shanghai, November 30, 1916.

## Official

S. M. C. Debs. 1916 Tls. 97.00

Shai Land 6% Debs. Tls. 95.00

Shanghai Docks Tls. 85.00

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00

Samsungas Tls. 1.05

Zhangbes Tls. 8.25

## Sharebrokers' Association

## Transactions

Shanghai, November 30, 1916.

## Official

S. M. C. 5 1/2% Debs. 1915

Langkats Tls. 25.00 Debs. 1915

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.85 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.95 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 Debs.

Market strong, with a rising tendency.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuters Service

London, November 29.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Bills:—

Highest price 1s. 4 3/32d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32d.

Receive 8 per cent.

Tenders for Transfers:—

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Tenders at 1s. 4 3/32d.

Receive 8 per cent.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 26,630,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 5,000,000.

Bar Silver Spot 35 1/2 d.

Quicksilver 18s. 18d.

## London Rubber Market

Reuters Service

London, November 29.—Today's Rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:

Spot: 2s. 10 1/2 d. sellers.

January to June: 2s. 11 1/4 d. sellers.

Tendency of Market: Quieter.

Last Quotation, London, Nov. 28:—

Spot: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.

January to June: 2s. 11 1/4 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Good demand firm.

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SUGGEST THAT HARVARD  
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Rights League Petition  
Authorities

Boston, October 21.—The Executive Committee of the Boston Branch of the American Rights League has forwarded to the Harvard authorities a resolution passed at its meeting yesterday, which suggests that Professor Munsterberg's pro-German activities are in conflict with his duties as a professor of the university. The resolution is signed by William Roscoe Thayer, formerly President of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine, Chairman of the committee; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, Secretary, and seventeen other members.

Following is the text of the communication sent to the President and Fellows of Harvard:

"Gentlemen: At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Boston Branch of the American Rights League the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the President and Fellows of Harvard College that the views and affiliations of Professor Munsterberg, as disclosed and made public by him, seem inconsistent and in conflict with the duties and obligations of a teacher or member of the Faculty in an American university or institution for the training of American youth."

In addition to those of Mr. Thayer and Dr. Cabot, the following signatures are affixed to the communication: The Rev. Dr. William H. Van Allen, Philip Cabot, Stephen Chase, Ralph Adams Cram, the Rev. M. R. Deming, Arthur Stanwood Pier, Dr. William T. Councilman, Alexander Sedgwick, William D. Austin, Herbert Parker, James V. Donnamum, Henry Copley Greene, Mrs. Henry Copley Greene, Charles C. Jackson, F. F. McLeod, Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, and Miss Sara Norton.

When Professor Munsterberg was asked whether he had anything to say in regard to the action by the league's committee he said he had heard nothing about it. After reading a copy of the resolution, he said: "I have positively nothing to say about that communication." To other queries in relation to the resolution and to possible action on the part of the university officers with reference to his public attitude since the beginning of the European war he made a similar reply.

Professor Leo Wiener, head of Harvard's Department of Slavic Literature, who is a Russian, commenting on the declaration made last night by Professor Munsterberg, that Russia was thoroughly broken in spirit and finances and would seek a separate peace by Spring, said today: "As I am not in the pay of the

## The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital ..... £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF  
INTEREST, GRANTED ON  
APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE &amp; Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

## "Write for—"

"A Brief Explanation  
of the Principles upon  
which Life Assurance  
is Founded,"

to

Head Office,

The China Mutual Life

Insurance Company, Ltd.

10 Canton Road,

Shanghai.

## British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the  
above company, are prepared to  
grant policies against Fire on Por-  
celain and Native Risk at Current  
Rates.

FRAZAR &amp; Co.

Russian Government. I have not the  
inside sources of information regarding  
this matter that Professor Munster-  
berg claim to have. The sources of  
information which I have are from  
articles written in or about Russia.  
They tell me directly the opposite of  
what Professor Munsterberg claims.  
There is no desire—not even a distant  
desire—in Russia for peace that I know  
of Professor Munsterberg is undoubtedly  
doing this to stir up dissension be-  
tween England and Russia. He  
probably is merely doing what the  
German Government tells him to do.  
Furthermore, I hereby challenge Pro-  
fessor Munsterberg to make public the  
sources of his information in regard  
to Russia's sad plight and about its  
coalition with Japan and the Central  
Powers."

## TELLS OF WARNING ITALY

Snellow's Report of Notice Given by

Aid to Public in Berlin

Berlin, October 21, (by Wireless to  
Sayville).—The Norddeutsche Allge-  
meine Zeitung publishes the instruc-  
tions sent to Prince von Bulow, when  
he was Ambassador at Rome, with re-  
ference to the attitude of Germany  
should the Italian Government break  
off relations with Austria-Hungary,  
and Prince von Bulow's report in con-  
nection with this matter.

The Overseas News Agency, in  
quoting the Norddeutsche Allgemeine  
Zeitung, first calls attention to an  
article appearing in the Tribune of  
Rome, commenting on the German  
Chancellor's declaration in the Reich-  
stag, according to which Prince von  
Bulow, before leaving Rome, notified  
the Italian Government that "an  
Italian army fighting against Austria-  
Hungary would also meet German  
troops." The Tribune asserted that  
Prince von Bulow had hinted at this  
menace not at the moment of Italy's  
entrance into the war, but during the  
negotiations, adding that this menace  
was intended to terrify Italy.

Prince von Bulow's instructions,  
dated May 23, 1915, and signed  
"Bethmann-Hollweg" read:  
"If the Italian Government breaks  
relations with the Austro-Hungarian  
Government your Excellency is re-  
quested to ask for passports. When  
leaving, you are requested to call the  
attention of Baron Sonnino (Italian  
Foreign Minister) to the fact that the  
Austro-Hungarian armies are every-  
where mingled with German troops,  
and that an attack against Austro-  
Hungarian troops would be directed  
simultaneously against German  
troops."

Prince von Bulow replied from Rome  
under date of May 23, 1915:

"Your telegram received only after  
my last visit to Baron Sonnino. I  
charged the Chancellor of the Em-  
bassy, von Hindenburg, to inform the  
Secretary General of the Foreign  
Office, Signor Demartino, accordingly.  
Von Hindenburg reports: 'Signor  
Demartino replied that this was a  
most serious and most regrettable  
communication. If the German troops  
entered immediately into serious action  
against the Italian troops, this would  
cause hatred against Germany in  
Italy, which up to the present does  
not exist. Between the two nations  
an abyss would be opened, which even  
during years of peaceful labor for an  
understanding it would be impossible  
to bridge over. Signor Demartino  
was more deeply moved than I had  
ever seen him before. He insisted re-  
peatedly that Germany and Italy had no  
conflicting political interests, and ex-  
pressed the hope that the war would  
not be carried on with too much an-  
timosity, which would lead to an  
irreconcilable rupture between the  
two nations.'"

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return  
of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign  
Settlement) for the week ended  
November 29, 1916, with figures for  
the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$11,844.11	\$27,507.16
Loss by cur- rency de- preciation	6,820.54	7,440.46
Effective Re- ceipts	\$5,023.57	\$20,066.70
Percentage of loss by currency de- preciation	22.67	28.59
Car miles run	78,021	65,024
Passengers carried	1,467,044	1,235,623

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,  
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:

ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.  
Delightfully situated, facing  
Victoria Park, and located in the  
centre of the Town's Life  
and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious  
Dining and Reception Rooms.  
Comfortable bedrooms with  
Bath; Double, Single or En  
Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and  
Selected cellar, under foreign  
Supervision.  
Central Heating, Electric  
Light, Modern Sanitary  
Arrangements.

Hotel Motor omnibuses and  
Porters meet all Trains and  
Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

THINK CHEMUNG CASE  
OPEN TO ADJUSTMENTSimilar Affair To Sinking Of  
Wm. P. Frye; Ship Goes Down  
With U. S. Flag Flying

(Reuters Agency War Service)  
Washington, November 28.—The  
State Department has been informed  
of the loss of the American s.s.  
Chemung by the American Consul at  
Valencia. The opinion is expressed  
that the case is similar to that of the  
William P. Frye and the damages  
will probably be adjustable by diplo-  
matic negotiations.

London, November 28.—The  
Greek steamers Mihal (724 tons)  
and Christoforos, the British steam-  
ers Rhona (640 tons), Ramsagarh  
(1,553 tons), Allison (286 tons), Alert  
and three Welsh steam-trawlers  
have been sunk.

The s.s. Chemung, mentioned  
earlier, was sunk with the American  
flag at the mast-head, the Captain  
refusing to haul it down.

A Co., S.V.C., Honors  
Major H.W. Pilcher for  
His 27 Years' Service

"A" Co., S.V.C., and their friends  
had a most enjoyable time at the  
Masonic Hall last night when the  
annual distribution of prizes won at  
the yearly meet took place. British  
flags decorated the hall and there  
was an excellent attendance. Among  
those present were Sir Everard  
Fraser, H. M. Consul-General, Sir  
H. de Saumarez, Chief Judge, Major  
Trueman, Commanding the S. V. C.,  
and his staff, and the captains of the  
various companies of the S. V. C. The  
Municipal Band was in attendance  
while during the evening excellent  
entertainment was provided by Mrs.  
Jennings and Mrs. Mathieson, Messrs.  
H. Schlee and W. M. Stewart, and  
Privates E. O. Wilson, J. Spotsen, and  
J. A. Hays, Mrs. Mathieson, Mrs.  
Jansen, and Mr. H. P. Waddell acted  
as accompanists.

The prizes were distributed by Mrs.  
G. M. Billings while the feature of  
the evening was a presentation to  
Major and Mrs. Pilcher. The pre-  
sentation consisted of a beautiful  
cane of silver cutlery and an

illuminated address, the gifts being  
handed over by Capt. Billings, who  
succeeded Major Pilcher in the com-  
mand of "A" Co. after the latter  
officer had seen service with the  
company for 27 years. Major Pilcher  
suitably replied and thanked the  
officers, non-commissioned officers  
and members of his old love for their  
very handsome gift.

## VOICE FOR COLONIES

(Reuters Agency War Service)



# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.  
**Capital** ..... £1,300,000  
**Reserve Fund** ..... 1,500,000  
**Reserve Liability of Shareholders** ..... 1,200,000

**Head Office:**  
 38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

**Court of Directors:**  
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
 Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
 W. H. Neville Goshen, Esq.  
 The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

**Bankers:**  
 The Bank of England.  
 The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
 The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
 The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

**Agencies and Branches:**  
 Amritsar, Iloilo, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Klang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavyo (Lower), Hongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

**Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.**  
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

**Capital** ..... Frs. 48,000,000  
**Reserves** ..... Frs. 48,000,000

**Succursales et Agences:**  
 Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Battambang, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankeou, Phnom-Penh.

**IN FRANCE:** Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

**IN LONDON:** The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
**Societe Anonyme**  
**Capital** ..... Frs. 30,000,000

**Head Office:** BRUSSELS.  
**London Office:** 2 Bishopsgate  
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

**President:**  
 JEAN JADOT.  
**Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.**

**Bankers:**  
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

**Amsterdam:** Banque d'Anvers.  
**Paris:** Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

**LYONS AND MARSEILLES:** Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.  
**New York:** National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

**Paid-up Capital** ..... \$15,000,000  
**Reserve Funds:**  
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
 Silver ..... 18,000,000

**Reserve Liability of Proprietors** ..... \$15,000,000

**Head Office:** HONGKONG.

**Court of Directors:**  
 W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.  
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy  
 C. E. Anton, Esq.  
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman)  
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
 J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
 Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

**Chief Manager:**  
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tientsin, Iloilo, Yokohama.

**London Bankers:**  
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

**Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.**

**Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

**Capital (fully-paid)** ..... 55,000,000  
**Reserve Fund** ..... 24,000,000  
**Epg. Tls.**

**Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government** ..... 3,500,000

**Reserve Fund** ..... 1,743,000

**Head Office:** PETERSBURG.

**Paris Office:** 9, Rue Boudreau.

**London Office:** 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

**Bankers:**  
 LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

**Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:**

Bombay, Hankow, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hongkong, Tientsin, Changhai, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong, Tientsin, Changhai) Newchwang, Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolayovsk, Yokohama, Dalny (Dalren o-A).

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

**SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:**

J. JEZERSKI, Q. CARRERE, Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

**Paid-up Capital** \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

**Authorised Capital** ..... \$40,000,000

**Paid-up Capital** ..... \$10,000,000

**Head Office:** PEKING.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tientsin, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH.**

8 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

**Savings Bank Office:**

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

**Capital** ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. PERNOTTE.

**HEAD OFFICE:**

74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

**Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai**

**BANKERS:**

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

**Head Office:** YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

**Capital Subscribed** ... Yen 48,000,000

**Capital Paid-up** ..... 30,000,000

**Reserve Fund** ..... 30,000,000

**London Bankers:**

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

**Branches and Agencies:**

Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liaooyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sinanfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokio, Honolulu, Osaka, Tientsin, Kobe, Peking.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

**Head Office:**

National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

**London Office:**

36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

**Capital paid-up** .. U.S. \$3,250,000.00

**Reserve and Undivided Profits** ..... 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

**Branches at:**

Bombay, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

**Paid-up Capital**—

Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

**Reserve Fund**—

Gulds. 9,255,431 (about £827,120)

**Head Office:** AMSTERDAM.

**Head Agency:** BATAVIA

**Agencies in Holland:**

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

**Branches:**

Banjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soefabaya.

**London Bankers:**—

Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

**Head Office:** SHANGHAI

**Subscribed Capital** Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

**Paid-up Capital** .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

**Authorised Capital** ..... H. \$2,000,000

**Subscribed and Paid-up Capital** ..... H. \$1,357,550

**Reserve Fund** ..... H. \$70,000

**Head Office:**

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**Shanghai Office:** 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 1/2 p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at 5 1/2 per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

**Authorised Capital** ..... £1,500,000

**Subscribed Capital** ..... 1,125,000

**Paid-up Capital** ..... 562,500

**Reserve Fund** ..... 550,000

**Head Office:** 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

**London Bankers:**

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

**Branches & Agencies:**

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

**Shanghai Branch.**

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

**Paid-up Capital:** Kungping Tael 10,000,000

**Head Office:** PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Vessels To Arrive

**FROM LONDON, ETC.**

Atsuta Maru, Nov. 29, Dec. 26

Carmanthenshire, Sept. 29, Dec. 7

Narkin, Oct. 31, Dec. 1



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 1	10.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
10		New York via Panama	Tanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
12	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
15	D.L.	Boston & New York	Eurymedon	Br.	B. & S.
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
21	4.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Tanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
22	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
30	P.M.	Vancouver R.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
5	P.M.	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 1	1.30	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	E. V. F.
1	10.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
2	5.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3		Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
3		Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
5	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Tanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Manamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10		Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta	Br.	Ole M. M.
22	10.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Dec 1	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Polynesien	Fr.	Cie M. M.
5	6.00	London via Hongkong etc	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Onia	Br.	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Stamone	Fr.	Cie M. M.
9	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
11	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Gleniffer	Br.	Gen Line
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Kentun	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Peteus	Br.	B. & S.
24	2.30	London via Hongkong etc	Kato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
24		London via Hongkong etc	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	Liverpool	Kuruyama	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenias	Br.	B. & S.
Jan 1		London via Cape	Phenias	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 1	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Holbow	Br.	B. & S.
1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Pekin	Br.	B. & S.
2		Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	A.M.	Foochow	Tonnan	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
2	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kamatah	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Ambu	Br.	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Chinghai, Wuhu, Swatow	Tienjin	Br.	B. & S.
5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tanaka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
7	D.L.	Wuhu, Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
8	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tanaka	Jap.	N. Y. K.
10	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Vinchow	Br.	B. & S.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
15	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan 2		Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 1	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinlung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	5.00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	D.L.	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
1	5.00	Vladivostok	Poltava	Rus.	E. V. F.
2	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
2	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
3	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
5	noon	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
5		Tsingtao and Dainy	Echoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	5.00	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
5	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	do	Mingpo	Br.	B. & S.
6	D.L.	do	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
8	A.M.	Tsingtao, Dainy	Tencho maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
9	10.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Pengtien	Jap.	B. & S.
10	A.M.	Tsingtao and Dainy	Isshin maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 1	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
1	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
1	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	B. & S.
2	M.N.	do	Singyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
3	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
4	M.N.	do	Taifu maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5	M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
6	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
9	M.N.	do	Nankin	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 30	Ningpo	Kiangteon	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 30	Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	SMRW
Nov 30	Japan	Shimon	1104	Br.	F. & Co.	
Nov 30	Chefoo	Hsinlung	1285	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 30	Hankow	Suiwo	1000	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 30	Hankow	Wenchang	1030	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 30	New York	Brinkburn	3633	Br.	B. & S. Co.	
Nov 30	Hankow	Tachang maru	181	Jap.	N. Y. K.	LPDUW
Nov 30	Hankow	Wenchang	1746	Chl.	C. S. S. Co.	SASW
Nov 30	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	2323	Chl.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Nov 30	Hankow	Changon	1086	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N-SW
Nov 30	Hongkong	Anhui	1345	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 30	Japan	Kaiko maru	49	Jap.		

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 30	Foochow	Haen	839	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	Hankow etc.	Kiangshin	1210	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	Genoa	McKerreshire	2380	Br.	J. M. & Co.
30	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Sheridange	074	Br.	B. & S.
30	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
30	Haichow etc.	Yohyangmaru	1917	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	Cruise	Store Nordisk	506	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.
30	Hongkong, Canton	Chifuon	1301	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.
30	Ningpo	Kiangteon	2012	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
Y.T.P.D.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Ricano	Am g-b.	630	8	99 Briggs
F.O.B.I.	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am g-b.	3200	18	396 Kellogg
Y.T.P.D.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Halena	Am g-b.	1891	8	159 Brotherton
S.P.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Morocany	Am g-b.	190	2	47 Carter
Y.T.P.D.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	6	54 Clarke

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decolles, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru Capt. K. Take-shita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, December 1 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru. Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Dec. 2 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwangtiah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru on Monday, December 18. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinlung Capt. F.H. Hamblin will leave on Friday morning. For freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ohta, will leave on Friday, December 1. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru, Capt. Ohta, will leave on Friday, December 1. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 10 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Anping left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Tuesday. The L-C. s.s. Choyang left Swatow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Amoy for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinlung left Foochow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The L-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The K.M.A. s.s. Shisan left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday. The L-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Luanyi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Fengting left Tientsin for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday. The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today. The L-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai and Kobe on December 3. The C.M. s.s. Hainchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The N.K.K. s.s. Taise Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow. The Blue Funnel s.s. 'Eleus' will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

## Passengers Arrived

Per M.M. s.s. Polynesien from Yokohama: Mrs. Mackie and 2 children, Mrs. Sula Reed, Miss Trench, Mr. S. Camera, Mr. J. Green, Mr. Goodrich. From Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. Simon and son, Messrs. Allman, A. G. May, Mastie, Sokall, Gelbell, Franz, Collings, Newgard, Standard and Lasseier. Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dainy: Mr. F. S. Douglass. Per C.M. s.s. Hsinlung from Tientsin: Mr. Schweitzer, Miss and Mr. Holdsworth and 2 children. Per C.N. s.s. Wuchang from Hankow: Mr. Burtwell. Per H.O. s.s. Changon from Hankow: Miss Phillips.

## Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	3769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 19	Hongkong	Alina	459	Br.	J. M. & Co.	10 p
Nov 26	Post Arthur	Asoon maru	1281	Jap.	M. B. K.	OWSB
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4283	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3668	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Nov 19	Hongkong	Chenan	1354	Br.	B. & S.	BJ
Nov 24	Dainy	Chosen maru	3007	Jap.	M. B. Co.	MEKW
Nov 27	Hongkong	Chokiang	133	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 28	Hongkong	Ceylon	3267	Sw.	E. F. A.	SEW
Nov 28	Singapore	Cassia	3006	Br.	A. P. Co.	NGBB
Nov 19	Japan	Chiburo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NTYEW
Nov 8	Hongkong	D. Richters	3951	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	UBA
Nov 26	New York	Euphrates	3506	Br.	A. S. P. Co.	APCUW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Nov 29	Japan	Fukoku maru	2956	Jap.	H. D. Co.	CWLW
Nov 26	Milke	Fudo maru	1112	Jap.	M. B. K.	KLYW
Nov 21	Tientsin	Heinrich	1258	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	TKDD
Nov 24	Swatow	Hsinyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 28	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Nov 21	Hankow	Kwiflee	879	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	CMFW
Nov 19	Hankow	Kungping	1742	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Linna	368	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW
Nov 19	Hankow	Leombo	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SEW
July 16	Hankow	Melida	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
July 30	Hankow	Melida	1882	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE1
Nov 19	Hankow	Meian	416	Am.	S. O. Co.	SOOW
Nov 29	Hongkong	Ningchow	5836	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Nov 29	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1043	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Nov 28	Japan	Penang maru	328	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B III
Nov 29	Japan	Polynesien	3544	Fr.	Cie M.M.	MMB
Nov 29	Vladivostok	Poltava	1900	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
Nov 26	Wakamatsu	Rokusan maru	1943	Jap.	M. B. K.	WTW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikling	1840	Ger.	H. A. I.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Sileis	3318	Ans.	Aus. Lloyd	R X
Nov 29	Inland Water	Seuchen	1143	Br.	R. A. S.	WTW
Nov 29	Hankow	Toscan	942	Chl.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KTYY
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkang maru	1462	Jap.	N. Y. K.	TKDD
Nov 23	Hongkong	Yingchow	216	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 27	Japan	Yunohari maru	553	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
Nov 29		Yunnan	1770	Br.	B. & S.	CW

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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents: ANDERSEN, MEYER & CO., LTD. Tel



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# Business and Official Notices

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. William Sanford Jackson has this day been appointed General Manager of the above Association and as such will sign on behalf of the Association all policies, risk notes and other documents of assurance, deeds, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, contracts and other negotiable and mercantile instruments. AND NOTICE is also hereby given that Mr. Thomas Alexander Clark has been appointed Secretary of the said Association and as such is authorised to sign all the above mentioned documents and deeds on behalf of the Association.

Shanghai, Twenty-eighth day of November, 1916.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN PRENTICE,  
Chairman.  
11827

## Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union.

A Lecture entitled  
"Russia, After The War"  
will be given on  
December 11  
in the  
Union Church Hall  
by  
Miss Jessie Ackerman  
The chair will be taken at 6 p.m.  
by  
Judge Lobingier.  
Admission Free  
11718

## ITALIAN FÊTE & CAFÉ CONCERT at the ASTOR HOUSE

December 12th and 13th.

A Committee of Italian ladies, under the Presidency of Madame de Rossi of the Italian Consulate General, has been voted for and elected, as follows:

Mrs. Amidani Mrs. E. Denegri  
" Bedoni " M. Denegri  
" Caruso " Musso  
" Clerici " Ros  
" Cugno " Toland  
Mrs. Varaldi, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

The following ladies have kindly accepted to act as Honorary Patronesses:—

Lady de Saumarez Madame Grosse  
Mrs. Herbert Phillips De la Prade  
" J. R. d'Oliveira Baroness Fujimura

Admission Tickets obtainable from all the above ladies. All money received for the above Fête by all the above ladies to be kindly sent to Mrs. Varaldi, Hon. Secretary & Treasurer, at 1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

(Sgd.) Jenny de Rossi.  
11808

## INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du  
CONSULAT, Shanghai

### A FEW OF THE SPECIAL FEATURES.

- 1.—Monthly drawings which give the bondholders an opportunity to draw amounts varying from \$12 to \$2,000.
- 2.—Every month 10 per cent of the bonds are drawn and every bond participates in these drawings.
- The Society has now issued over 2,000 Premium Bonds of Two Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916 and onwards a full Bond, i.e., \$2,000, will be redeemed.

### AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open to inspection at any time on application to the Auditor.

### NOTICE

DR. R. W. DONOHUE, the American Dentist, wishes to announce that he has returned to Shanghai, and is continuing his practice at 17 Nanking Road.  
11753

## BILL SMITH

Bill Smith, though bald, was a very decent sort.

Crown healthy and happy from the use of Hunt's Port.

In the evenings he counted the hairs on his head.

Till he wakened one morning with but one left, 'tis said.

HUNT'S PORTS AND  
ERRIES ARE  
HEALTHY

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

## 'XMAS SALE

SILVERWARE  
JEWELLERY

and

Best JADE Stone,  
LESS TWENTY PER CENT.,  
up to  
10th January, 1917,

at  
SING FAT & CO.  
KIANGSE ROAD  
11775

## HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal.

Hongay Anthracite Coal.....	\$21.50
Hankow.....	\$1.00
House Coal No. 1.....	\$12.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1.....	\$12.50
2.....	\$11.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles.....	\$1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets.....	\$1.00

COMPRADORE of  
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft  
WONG LEE FONG  
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.  
11508

18-19 Chienfong Road,

Montford Place, Private Hotel,

Double & single rooms,  
moderate rates, good  
table.

'Phone 1797.

11454

## The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Friday, 1st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 20th November, to Friday, 1st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Dated 14th November, 1916.  
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.  
11670

## The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of The Board of Directors held on Monday, 13th November, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 5 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Friday, 1st December, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, 20th November, to Friday, 1st December, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Dated 14th November, 1916.  
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.  
11671

## HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons

(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)

SHANGHAI

## OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA

IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS

Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY

(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)  
San Francisco, California

Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

## KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

## NURSERYLAND

December 1st and 2nd,

AT

CHANG SU-HO'S GARDENS,

which have been thoroughly cleaned and disinfected  
by the Municipal Authorities.  
11635

## NOTICE

Canadian Pacific Ocean Service Limited.

Tender

"ALEXANDRA"

will leave the Customs Jetty at 9.30 p.m.  
Saturday, December 2nd.

to convey passengers to

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

Sailing from Woosung at daylight, December 3rd.

J. R. SHAW,

General Agent Passenger Dept.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL

WALTER SCHARFF & CO. have removed  
their offices to 5 Hankow Road, Tel. No. 676.

Friends are requested to make a note of  
it at once.  
11833

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers  
SHANGHAI.

JUST ARRIVED

Portable Outdoor-Motor, Fireless Cooking Stove  
and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.

## NOTICE

I have this day established a branch of my business of Share and Estate Broker in Shanghai, with offices at No. 79 Rue du Consulat. Telephone No. 741.

FRANK W. WHITE,  
Share and Estate Broker.  
Shanghai and Hongkong.  
11828

## REMOVAL NOTICE

THE Red Cross General Hospital (Harvard Medical School of China) has removed its consulting rooms from 19 Whangpoo Road to 9 Hankow Road, and the telephone number has been changed from 5099 to 4262.

R. I. CLAPP, M.D.  
A. R. KILGORE, M.D.  
11834

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2401

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL  
FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Assistant Master at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay (if certificated) Tls. 200, 225 and 250 per mensem during the three years of an agreement, subject to a deduction of Tls. 60 per mensem during residence in official quarters.

Candidates should possess the ability to teach the usual class subjects up to the standard of the Cambridge Local "Senior" Syllabus; Mathematics, and Chemistry being specially desirable.

Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded forthwith, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, November 9, 1916.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2402

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL  
FOR BOYS.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications for the post of Non-Resident Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys. Pay to a certificated Mistress Tls. 150 per mensem.

Candidates should be qualified to teach the usual lower school subjects, including singing and drawing. Applications should state age, qualifications, etc., and should be forwarded, together with copies of testimonials, to the undersigned.

By order,

J. B. MACKINNON,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, November 23, 1916.  
11806

## For One Week Only!!

Commencing Monday, 27 Nov.  
until Saturday, 2nd Dec.

We Offer 10% Discount

to retail Buyers  
on all our

Harris Tweeds, Homespuns, Hand-woven  
and Donegal Tweeds, Navy Blue  
Serges, Coatings, All Wool  
Blankets, Down Quilts,  
Sheeting, Tabling and  
Lace Curtains.

H. G. HILL & Co.

129 North Soochow Road  
(next to General Hospital)  
11726

## NOTIFICATION

THIS is to announce that the Junction Line which forms the connecting link between the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway will be opened to the public for general traffic on and from Tuesday, the 12th December, 1916. Details of the train service will be duly announced.

M. Y. CHUNG,  
Managing Director.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway and  
Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rail-  
way.  
11771

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bath-  
room and verandah  
attached, to let.  
Tel. 3482  
9408

### 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic  
with all home comforts,  
'Phone 1946.  
10070

## TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small  
rooms; bathrooms attached. Quiet  
comfort. Excellent cooking, very  
moderate terms. Apply to Box  
368, THE CHINA PRESS.  
11822

TO LET, well-furnished rooms,  
with bathrooms attached, with  
or without board. Reasonable  
terms. Apply to 78, Bubbling  
Well Road.  
11824 D 14

MELBOURNE HOUSE, to let,  
furnished front room with small  
room, bathroom, balcony, with  
board. Suitable married couples or  
bachelors. Terms moderate. 12a  
Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai.  
11815 D 3

TO LET, with board, furnished  
front room, verandah and bath-  
room attached. Suitable for two.  
Terms moderate. Centrally situat-  
ed. 3 Minghong Road. Phone  
2650.  
11816 T. F.

TO LET, nicely-furnished room,  
with bathroom and verandah, in a  
private English home. Apply to  
57 Range Road.  
11826 D 3

TO LET, to one or two gentle-  
men, in a highly-modern Realty  
house, one large, elegantly  
furnished, bed-sitting-room,  
with tiled bathroom, and full  
board. Situation near French  
Park. Apply to Box 182, THE  
CHINA PRESS.  
11774 D 2

## HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre,  
9-roomed house, situated North-  
West corner of Avenue Joffre  
and Route des Soeurs. Apply  
to China Realty Co., Ltd.  
11831 T. F.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR CHEAP SALE. Winchester  
automatics, ten-shot 351-  
calibre, ten-shot 22-calibre,  
five-shot 12-bore. All with  
cases, cartridges, extra maga-  
zines, etc. Everything absolutely  
factory condition. Apply to  
Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.  
11831 D 6

FOR SALE, one 3 1/2 h.p. free  
engine, Premier motor-cycle,  
almost new. Will take Tals  
225, or best offer. Apply to  
Box 200, THE CHINA PRESS.  
11832 D 7

FOR SALE. Henderson, 4-  
cylinder, 8-10 H.P., brand-new  
motor-cycle, with automatic oil-  
feed, 2-speed gear, and other 1916  
improvements. Price Tls. 475.  
Apply Auto Palace Co., 362  
Avenue Joffre.  
11821 D 2

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## MISCELLANEOUS

AN established firm in  
Chungking, West China,  
open to represent first-  
class Fire, Marine and  
Life Insurance Com-  
panies. Business to  
offer. Apply to Box  
202, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

TO BUYERS OF WOOD  
OIL: Advertiser,  
stationed at Chungking,  
West China, open to  
represent large Wood  
Oil House. Apply to  
Box 203, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

RELIABLE hide-buyer, com-  
petent to take charge and  
organize department, open for  
engagement. Apply to Box 201,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

MADAME AH PAO, expert  
masseuse, wishes employment.  
Please write to 116 Yates  
Road, or to Box 197, THE  
CHINA PRESS.  
11825 D 7

A YOUNG PORTUGUESE,  
with several years experience  
in import and export, also a  
fair knowledge of bookkeeping,  
typewriting and of China  
products, is open for engage-  
ment. Apply to Box No. 198,  
THE CHINA PRESS.  
11829 D 3

YOUNG Chinese seeks position as  
clerk or typist. Good reference.  
Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA  
PRESS.  
11773 D 1

## EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons in English by  
certificated professional English  
lady teacher. Reasonable terms.  
Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA  
PRESS.  
11708 D 3

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translation  
work, undertakes translation in  
English and Chinese of agreements,  
petitions, letters, legal documents,  
advertisements, and commercial  
documents, etc. Please apply to  
Chang Nishun, c/o Peking  
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road,  
opposite West End Lane.

FOR SALE; complete set 15  
volumes modern American law  
books, Blackstone Institute. Cost  
\$200. Any reasonable offer con-  
sidered. Apply to Box 196, THE  
CHINA PRESS.  
11817 D 5

WANTED, a small but choice  
collection of Gramophone Records,  
Victor for preference. Apply to  
Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.  
T. F.

FOR SALE, second-hand house-  
boat, four berths. No reasonable  
offer refused. Apply to Box 194,  
THE CHINA PRESS.  
11811 D 1

FOR SALE, a few Singer  
sewing machines at reasonable  
prices. Please call P474 Nan-  
king Road for inspection.  
11791 D 2

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
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